THE ILLUSTRATED
MIDLAND NEWS.
LEIGHTON. DEL.
BWH'S SC.

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE
FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

PUBLISHED AT 108, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 17s. 6d. POST FREE.

No. 13.—Vol. I. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869. Threepence.

OUR CIVILISATION.

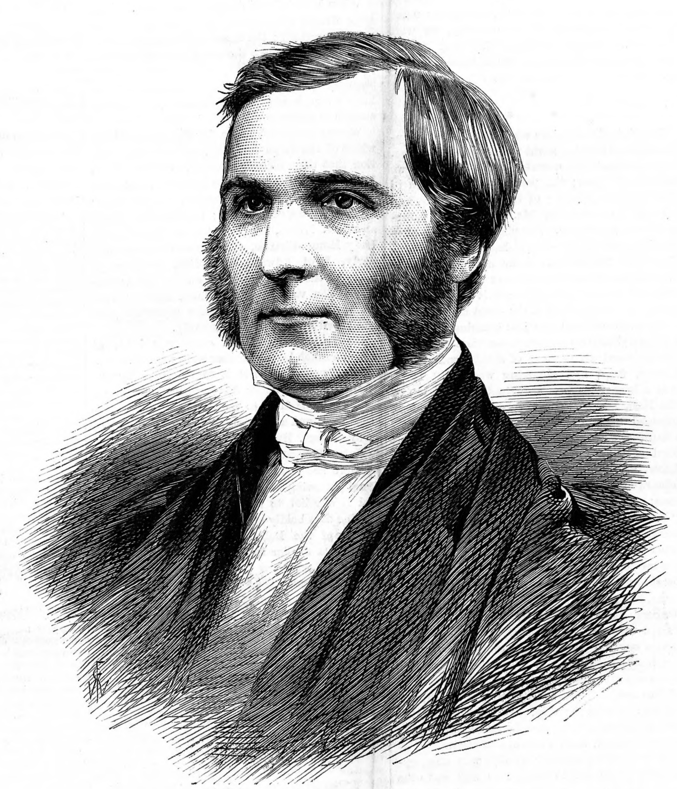
One of the most important and difficult questions of the day is the generally disgraceful condition of the cottages of agricultural labourers. The story of the Commissioners who have reported upon the employment of children and women in agriculture is a most lamentable one. Here and there it is like a chapter from the history of a nation of barbarians. Mr. **Fraser**, who reports from Norfolk, Essex, Sussex, and Gloucestershire, says the majority of the cottages in those counties are deficient in almost every requisite that should constitute a home for a Christian family in a civilised community. But Dorsetshire and Shropshire appear to be the worst counties. Here many of the cottages have only one bedroom, which is used by families of three and five. In the 42 parishes comprised within the Unions of Cerne and Wimborne no less than 314 of the cottages had one bedroom only, and 113 of these each contained a family with three or more children. Mr. **Edward Stanhope** says during the hop-picking in several cases which came under his notice at least fifty men, women, and children were living in one large temporary hut, without any attempt at partitions between the extempore straw beds upon which they slept. Mr. **R. F. Boyle**, reporting from Somersetshire, says at Butcombe a place was shown to him in which a man and wife and a family of little children lived—a mere lean-to against the wall of another house, with open thatch, and the sky visible through the thatch in many places. Horses and cattle are frequently better housed than the labourers who feed them. Mr. **Henry Tremenheere**, writing upon Cumberland and Westmoreland, says:—

> "The sleeping accommodation in the farmhouses has long been a disgrace to these counties, and although some improvement has taken place in this respect within the last twenty years, the same stairs often lead to the rooms of both the male and female servants. Only a few years ago, in one of the largest farmhouses of the district, belonging to one of its principal landed proprietors, the men slept at one end and the women at the other, with not even a curtain to separate them, and in another case a farmer, apologising for the domestic arrangements of his house, said he had done the best he could for the protection of his female servants by putting curtains to their beds."

It is only fair to say that these latter examples of our civilisation seem to be very exceptional cases, the farmers usually providing servants in their own houses with tolerably good accommodation. With regard to the dwellings of the labourers, too, the Reports do the farmers and the large landed proprietors the justice to say that the worst cottages are generally the small freeholds, inhabited by the persons who own them, and who, being unable to make more money than is absolutely necessary for their immediate wants, are too poor to afford repairs of any kind. Next to these the worst class of buildings are generally those belonging to small proprietors, such as tradesmen in towns, who have invested in them as a money-speculation, and to make them pay are forced to charge a high rent and spend little in repairs. The best cottages are usually those belonging to the larger proprietors. One of the difficulties in the way of reform is the person to be benefitted. It is quite clear that the landed proprietor who puts good cottages upon his estate loses money by them; but he is less dissatisfied with this than with the reception which the new houses too often get at the hands of the labourers themselves. Sir **George Jenkinson**, a blustering but honest speaker, said the other day at an Agricultural Dinner that if you built a palace and furnished it for the agricultural poor they would hardly be got to leave their cottages, which were not too good for pigs. The **Earl** of **Kimberley** instances cases where a labourer used the additional room as a storeroom. Several other gentlemen mention cottages in which the additional room or rooms were very rarely used. "In several cottages with two bedrooms," says another Report, "the father, mother, and children were huddled into one room, and the other bedroom was let to lodgers."

In the first part of the story, the examples of human beings herding together like animals are most pitiable; the second part is none the less disheartening and melancholy. One can hardly imagine a state of society so low, so utterly depraved, in which men and women should prefer the wretched one or two-roomed huts to neat three or four-roomed cottages. "Use is second nature," truly. We hope those landowners and farmers who are earnestly bent on improving the dwellings of the rural poor will not be influenced by the passive indifference of many of the cottagers. There are bright examples of gratitude, we are sure, in all the counties, and these should be the cases for notice and encouragement.

We quite agree with Mr. **Edward Carleton**, who lays the blame of bad cottages and tenants clinging to their old ways in preference to new and better ones, upon defective education. If properly educated, he thinks, labourers would demand better cottages. Ignorance is undoubtedly at the root of this miserable story, though poverty and avarice have much to do with it. The little freeholder, too poor to repair his cottage; the speculative tradesman who indulges in a bit of farming; the small holders who are obliged to screw every penny they can get out of the land;—these foster the hut and the wretched cottage. The large proprietor is ashamed of such places; he will not have them on his estate; and, as a rule, he shows a desire to minister to the comforts of those about him. He is rich, and can afford to be generous, and it is his interest to stimulate the health of his labourers. Every day the rural districts are being taken up in larger holdings. The great proprietor, the steam farmer, is gradually absorbing the small farms. Whether this is better for the country we are not prepared to say. We believe it is advantageous so far as the labourer goes. It will improve his character and his dwelling, and if we can only get the schoolmaster amongst their children, backed by Government authority, the next generation will see a remarkable advance upon our present boasted civilisation.



THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF EXETER. *(See next page.)*

THE NEW BISHOP OF EXETER.

The Rev. Dr. Temple the other day refused the Deanery of Durham, one of the prizes of the Church, to be later presented to a more exalted position. His elevation to the dignity of a Bishop, that elevation being to the see of Exeter, made famous by the late Bishop Phillpotts, is one of the ecclesiastical events of the day. It has increased Dr. Temple's reputation; it has given him, with the sweets of promotion, some of the sweets of martyrdom; for opposition, such as is afoot, to a man like Dr. Temple, must be rather gratifying than otherwise. In every position in life he has courted Fame in her various shapes. He is essentially a public man. His instincts are the instincts of public life. This has been shown in his writings and in his political and other speeches. Therefore the attacks which have been made upon Mr. Gladstone's selection for the diocese of Exeter will rather minister to the new Bishop's love of Fame than hurt his *amour propre*.

Dr. Temple is an able man, full of energy and genius, a rare scholar, a smart controversialist, and particularly liberal in his interpretation of the Scriptures. He has done more for high-class education perhaps than any man living. How far all this fits him for a bishopric we are not prepared to say. Mr. Gladstone is supreme, and he tells us that he has well considered the appointment.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the Rev. J. J. Saint, rector of Speldhurst, the following reply to a memorial from the Rural Dean and other clergy of the rural deanery of South Malling, on the subject of Dr. Temple's nomination and election. The Archbishop, prostrated as he is by sudden illness, is earnestly desirous that it should be understood that these words were written some days ago, when in the enjoyment of his usual health; and his fervent prayer is that this public expression of his own sincere convictions may tend in some measure to allay the feelings of irritation which have been lately aroused. His Grace writes:—

"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial, signed by yourself and other clergy in the deanery of South Malling, on the subject of the nomination of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter. I shall not enter into the general question of the safeguards against any attempt being made in our mixed constitution of Church and State to force upon the Church a man who, from heretical opinions or from some other unfaithfulness, is unfitted to hold high office in the name of Christ. I shall only remark in passing that I feel thankful that these safeguards, as it appears to me, are very effectual. The practical question is—Has such an unworthy and unfit person been nominated to the see of Exeter? Now, personally I have known Dr. Temple for thirty years, and greatly reverence his many noble qualities. I endeavour, however, to approach the question as in God's sight, greatly fearing, on the one side, any injury to the faith of the Church; on the other, any injustice to the individual: and, with a solemn feeling of responsibility, the following is my judgment:—

"I do not consider that any blame can fairly attach to Dr. Temple for having originally contributed to the 'Essays and Reviews.' I believe that the persons requested so to contribute had no knowledge of the nature of the work. When the book appeared I greatly regret that Dr. Temple did not take the earliest opportunity of dissociating his name from all connection with the volume. But I am bound to give full consideration to the following facts: that the preface to the volume contains a general disclaimer on the part of all the writers of responsibility for anything but his own work; that in the protest against the book, which was signed by the Bishops, there was no allusion to any part of Dr. Temple's essay; that Dr. Temple did take an early opportunity of publishing a volume of his sermons, in which he sets forth his own belief and system of religious teaching. I am bound to pronounce that in my judgment Dr. Temple is not responsible for the opinions of the other essayists, and that his works contain no statements contrary to the faith of the Church of England. He is an earnest and intelligent believer in all the great doctrines set forth in our Prayer-book and Articles. Knowing from other sources his earnest, self-denying, energetic, Christian life, I do not wonder that so many of the attached members of the Church of England have continued to show their unwavering confidence in his Christian excellence by entrusting him with a greater number of pupils than has ever been gathered together in Rugby School, and that this feeling of public confidence has led the Prime Minister to judge that he might fairly be raised to the episcopate. On the other hand, I feel very strongly that Dr. Temple, if he believes that he cannot do so now, is bound at least when he enters on the duties of the see of Exeter to take steps as soon as possible for allaying the anxiety which has been called forth, and for convincing all that are committed to him in the Lord that the book called 'Essays and Reviews' is far indeed from being an exponent of his sentiments and of his religious teaching."

The subject of our Illustration (which is engraved from an admirable photographic portrait, by Thrupp, of Birmingham) is the son of an officer in the army. Born November 30, 1821, he was educated at the Tiverton Grammar School. He went thence to Oxford, became Scholar of Balliol College, took his degree of B.A. in 1842 as a double first-class, and was soon afterwards elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college. In 1846 he was ordained, and in 1848 appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham. He resigned his post in 1855, and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed Head Master of Rugby School in 1858, succeeding Dr. Goulburn. About this time he was appointed a Chaplain to the Queen. As the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," published in 1860, his name became known far and wide; and it is chiefly on account of this work that a large and influential body of the Church look upon his appointment as a scandal and a reproach to the Establishment. Amongst another large section the promotion of Dr. Temple is regarded as a satisfactory sign of the times.

MILITARY BALL AT DERBY.

The bustling, pleasant, thriving (we hope) town of Derby, with its 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, has within three months furnished the artists of this paper with as many subjects for Illustration; the first and second were connected with Athletics, the third, which we engrave this week, is a Military Ball. Whilst it is unnecessary here to give a report of the proceedings of Thursday night, the 18th instant, it is requisite that something be said of the object of the gathering represented in our illustration, and of the beautiful Hall now just erected solely and especially for Volunteer purposes.

The Derby Volunteer Drill Hall is at the corner of Becket and Newland-streets, showing the longest frontage to the latter street: 150 feet by 75 feet are the dimensions of the large Drill Hall, the principal approach to which is under an archway leading from Becket-street to the centre of that end of the Hall where the orchestra is erected. You can also enter the building by two doors in Newland-street. Throughout, the Hall is convenient and well-adapted to the capital purpose to which it is to be applied—the drilling of the volunteers. At the sides of the room are recesses for the men to store their arms. The roof is constructed under one span, with wrought iron circular ribs carrying boarding and slates; height to the centre from the floor, about 35 feet. The principal entrance hall is in Newland-street; to the right, and adjoining the drill hall is the reading room, 30 feet by 20 feet. On the left is the orderly room. A stone staircase facing the entrance leads to the sergeants' and officers' rooms, to the band-practice, committee, and store-rooms above, one of which was used as a supper-room, accommodating 150 at a time. On the ground floor, to the left of the archway leading to the drill-hall, are lavatories, armourer's room, and kitchen; there are also, within the site, quarters for two sergeants, stables, and barrack yard. The buildings are all constructed of red brick, relieved externally by stone dressings and a few coloured bricks and tiles; the outline being broken by a flag tower rising from the centre. Messrs. Stevens and Robinson are the architects. The building has cost altogether £5,000. This will surprise the volunteers of two out of every three towns in the kingdom, who will be moreover further astonished to learn that the inhabitants of Derby have liberally given £1,000 towards the fund.

To repeat what has been stated in the town itself, that the Derby Drill Hall is the finest in the country, is not, we think, saying too much Knowing something of Volunteering, we were the more gratified, though with that feeling was mingled surprise, at what these Midland gentlemen have so pluckily done.

⁂

In point of decorative work, the Hall as it appeared on Thursday night was a splendid success. Room adornments more tasteful and artistic we have rarely seen; the permanent decoration of the Hall, the painting of the walls, girders, and othe work executed by Mr. Basford, was in remarkably good taste. The place looked like anything but what it is—a drill-hall. Any description would fall far wide of the mark; and as the Illustration shows the details of the decorations, and will enable those who see it to realise the scene, the word-record of the event may be brief. Imagine five rows of gas jets hanging from the ceiling lighting up an immense room about which are disposed all manner of shrubs and plants, flowers, flags, and glittering weapons. There was a large daïs for the orchestra at the top of the Hall, and amongst shrubs and flowers were grouped busts of the Queen, Darwin, Strutt, Chantrey, Lord George Cavendish, the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield (the "polite" Earl, you know, whose Letters to his son are at once so admirable and so nonsensical), all Derbyshire men; and Georgina, Duchess of Devonshire—the "beautiful" Duchess, of whom everybody has heard. Several hundred bayoneted rifles and other arms—of "defence," not "defiance," as the motto above bade us remember—shone in the bright gaslight and twinkled amongst the musicians, behind whom large mirrors reflected the dancers' figures. A crimson frontal gave the dais a warm and comfortable look. A novel device was the arrangement round the room of the heraldic shields and quarterings of various noble and other families—*e.g.*, those of the Duke of Devonshire (who, to everybody's regret, was unable to attend the ball), the Earl of Harrington (whose absence was atoned for by the presence of his noble lady), Lord Vernon, and others.

Now such an *ensemble* as this was unexceptionally gratifying to the eye as well as to the taste, but it was as nothing compared with the fairy-scene at the lower end of the hall. It is not often you see a grove in a ball-room; there was one on Thursday night, and a more beautiful idea for an interior could not be conceived. In an alcove were ranged shrubs and other greenery, so as to form a veritable shady grove, and upon this, rendered additionally picturesque by the fountain that played in its midst, the vision rested gratefully.

The decorations and arrangements were the result of much care and labour, freely given by members of the Volunteer corps and others. Mr. Robinson, the architect, has been indefatigable in his work for the building and the opening entertainments, and well deserves all praise, as does also Mr. A. Madeley, the secretary. The general design of the heraldic and other devices and decorations was by Mr. W. Bemrose, and their striking effect and good taste had the unanimous approving verdict of the company. The armorial bearings placed over each of the twenty recesses and elsewhere in the Hall added much to the beauty of the room, and were admirably executed by Mr. Bailey (an artist with Messrs. Bemrose), and under his direction were made during their leisure hours by volunteers on the staff of the same firm. To Serjeant Morley mainly belongs the credit of carrying out the work of the picturesque grotto, while the gas and water arrangements of Mr. J. Crump were a great success. The above-named gentlemen were of course aided by the untiring energy of several Volunteers. But the labour would have been utterly incomplete without the voluntary assistance of many non-Volunteers. We may name Mr. Cooling, of the Mile Ash Nurseries, who kindly lent a most extensive and valuable collection of large and small shrubs, flowering and beautiful-leaved plants, which, arranged entirely by his own hands with his well-known taste and judgment, gave to the scene a most pleasing and fairy-like aspect which would otherwise have been wanting. Mr. Draycott lent a profusion of drapery and lace curtains, and devoted much time to the work, and with Mr. E. Crump disposed all the drapery and mirror portion of the work with taste. Mr. Keene was at great pains to arrange the many pictures kindly lent by himself, Mr. Archer, Mr. Williams, and others. Indeed, the hearty goodwill and feeling which the event showed to exist between the Volunteers and their fellow-townsmen is most gratifying and creditable, and thoroughly appreciated by Colonel Wilmot and every member of the Battalion.

The cut evergreens were kindly supplied by the Earl of Harrington and Colonel Wilmot. The statuary was lent by Mr. J. B. Robinson; Messrs. Foster, Crump, and Evans, lent the mirrors.

⁂

When Mr. Nicholson's musicians were playing; some five or six hundred feet moving to an inspiriting melody; the fountain plashing and the water breaking into a thousand diamonds; when your partner's fair face reclined lightly on your shoulder—it was one of those brief quarters of an hour of such enjoyment as one gets seldom enough in a lifetime.

We cannot afford space for the names of the whole of the large company, and will only mention that they included Colonel Wilmot, V.C., M.P., Lieut.-Colonel of the battalion, and Mrs. Wilmot; Lord and Lady Vernon, the patroness; Captain Evans, of Allestree; the Mayor of Derby and Mrs. Evans, the Countess of Harrington, Lady Mount-Charles, the Ladies Stanhope and party, Lord Edward Cavendish, members of many of the county families, and of the townsfolk. The variety of the Line, Militia, Yeomanry, and various Volunteer uniforms gave additional interest to the assembly.

On Friday a Battalion *soirée* was held, at which a much larger number were present.

Next week a concert is to be given by the Battalion Band under distinguished patronage, and as the Hall is to be let for various entertainments, and a large organ is being erected in it by Messrs. Bevington, no doubt the undertaking will eventually be a financial success.

There are times when the chronicler of such a festal gathering as that at Derby would almost feel it a relief to his overcharged feelings to divulge thus boldly and publicly the name of the Beauty of the Ball. The present writer confesses to a similar feeling. But ah! the plight in which so rash a penman would find himself—the arguments he would have to meet—the appeals to wounded honour to satisfy! No, dear Midlanders, we may set forth the other names in full, but as to printing the style and title of the Belle of the Ball—why, we never mention it, further than to say that on the occasion referred to the palm of beauty was borne off by *the lady with the red camelia!*

A new battery for telegraphic purposes, but which may perhaps be generally useful, has been invented by M. Guyot, and apparently is not unlike the ordinary Menotti sand battery. It consists of a porous earthen vessel filled with finely-powdered iron ore, in which is plunged a cylinder of gas-retort charcoal and an ordinary vessel filled with concentrated solution of common salt, in which is placed a slip of zinc. The only care required to keep such a battery in order is to keep the latter vessel always full of concentrated solution. Further the solution may be replaced by sand impregnated with it, or by salt in crystals, the humidity of the atmosphere being always sufficient to serve as a solvent.—*Popular Science Review.*

LA VIE INTÉRIEUR.

I have no hope to set in gloom,
  No tender mem'ries,—Dead Sea fruit!
Bearing a treacherous fragile bloom,
  Begotten of a cankered root.

My secret, like the violet, hides
  Its sweetness in my heart's still shade;
And while the outer, rude world chides,
  Keeps it secure and undismayed.

Why should I fear or jar or strife,
  While I such charm about me bear?
Perfuming what were scentless life,
  And making troubles light as air.

I have no relic dear for age
  To sigh upon, no word nor sign,
Yet all the world serves me for gage
  Of love which never shall be mine.

For when a sapphire sky I see,
  Or rainbow set, in them I find
Earnest of love's felicity,
  Speaking more comfort to my mind,

Than if I wore a diamond ring—
  Love's gift; for jewels are too small
To image such a mighty thing
  As love, which greater is than all.

I have no future and no past:
  But in a border-land live I,
And though the heavens be overcast,
  Still dwell I 'neath a sunny sky.

Voices of children strike along
  My thoughts; the sound of little feet
Lingers, like snatches of a song,
  And are to me both sad and sweet.

Sad, for no little hands shall touch
  The harpstrings of my silent life;
And sweet as tho' I owned as much
  As ever owned a loving wife.

My secret—that no soul hath guessed—
  Is to me all that these could be:
Wrapping me round with untold rest,
  Touched with a breath of mystery.

St. Germain.

NEWSPAPER MARKET, PARIS.

Perhaps many who pride themselves upon their knowledge of Paris would be at a loss to find their way to that part of the city known as the *Halle aux Journaux*—Anglicé, the Newspaper Market. It is not an extensive locality, but assuredly at certain hours of the day one of the very busiest, in proof of which see the sketch, we have given of the Rue du Croissant, that narrow tributary to the Rue Montmartre, when the wholesale newspaper dealers are distributing the stock-in-trade. It is now fifteen, or rather eighteen years ago that an enterprising newspaper agent, named Trouvé, conceived the idea of establishing a central depôt for all journals, from which they could be supplied wholesale to news agents, and those who sell papers in the streets. The plan was favourably received by the retail dealers and the newspaper proprietors, to all of whom it was calculated to save much time and trouble. Trouvé chose, as a matter of course, a position as favourable for his business as possible. It was that nearest the large printing-houses of the *Patrie*, the *Siécle*, the *Presse*, and other important Parisian newspapers, all of which are either in or near the Rue du Croissant. Strange to say, the promoter of the new branch of trade failed in his efforts to make it pay financially, but where Trouvé lost money, others by following his example are at the present day making fortunes. The smallest shops in the "market" let at enormous rents, it being now indispensable for every journal to have its wholesale depôt in the Rue du Croissant. The *Gaulois* newspaper alone has set up for itself in the Rue du Helder, and is grumbled at accordingly by those who have to traffic in it.

One house in the Rue du Croissant has recently assumed the title of *Halle aux Journaux*, but it is a designation that belongs to the locality rather than to a building. No scene is more animated than that which the "Market" presents at the time of publication. Our sketch is no exaggeration of the crowding and hurrying to and fro that may be daily witnessed in the narrow street. According to an arrangement that appears anomalous to a foreigner, many French newspapers of the day are published the preceding evening, thereby enabling any Hibernian to realise his wish of getting the news of tomorrow the day before. The afternoon is therefore the busiest time in the Rue du Croissant, although indeed it is rarely the street is quiet. At five a.m. the *Siécle* appears, between six and seven the *Journal Officiel*, from seven to eight *Figaro*, *La Réforme* arrives at eight, and *Le Rappel* at nine; there is then a respite, although but of short duration, for at mid-day the *Réveil* creates an excitement. After the *Parlement* is published at two p.m. silence prevails until half-past three, when a deafening clamour commences, which increases every moment until the *Avenir*, *Opinion*, *Liberté*, *National*, *Peuple*, *Patrie*, and other leaders of public opinion have been supplied and distributed to their numerous claimants. Notwithstanding the general absence of really important news in the Parisian papers, there is perhaps no city in Europe where the journals are more eagerly read, and none certainly where they are in such demand as in the capital of civilisation.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Mr. Justice Hayes died on Wednesday night.

Street tramways are to be introduced into Leeds.

A Cronstadt despatch states that "floating ice is visible in every direction."

Hinson, the Wood-green murderer, has been sentenced to death.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is dangerously ill. It is feared his Grace cannot recover.

Mr. George Wilkes, editor of a sporting journal in New York, has predicted the death of the Emperor Napoleon in six months from now!

At the nomination of a member for Tipperary, on Monday, at Clonmel, the mob sang "God Save Ireland" and "The Fenian Men."

Lord Arthur Charles Hervey was on Friday elected Bishop of Bath and Wells by the Dean and Chapter in Wells Cathedral.

Sir H. W. Barron has been elected member for Waterford by a majority of 16 over Mr. Bernal Osborne.

The market erected at Bethnal-green by Miss Burdett Coutts is a failure, and will probably be closed.

A New York telegram of the 19th reports a severe storm on the Lakes Erie and Ontario on Thursday week, when many vessels were wrecked.

The Earl of Zetland, for twenty-six years Grand Master of Freemasons, will not again offer himself for nomination. Earl de Grey will probably be his successor.

The *Spindrift*, with cargo valued at £150,000, which left Liverpool on Saturday for Shanghai, has gone ashore at Dungeness, and is likely to become a complete loss.

Messrs. Macniver and Cameron have sent us some specimens of their "Waverley" pens, and we can honestly pronounce them to be excellent in every respect.

The Emperor of the French attended a performance at the Théâtre Francais on Sunday evening. His Majesty returned to Compiégne on Wednesday.

The French elections this week have been quietly conducted. M. Henri Rochefort, of *La Lanterne* notoriety, was elected for the First Circumscription by a majority of about 1,800 votes.

Woolwich dockyard is to be sold in the spring, and expected to realise from three-quarters of a million sterling, which will be carried to the credit of the navy estimates of 1870.

There is a rumour in Chatham garrison that the Horse Guards' authorities intend to convert the 22nd Company of Royal Engineers into a telegraph company.

It is stated that twenty-four persons are suffering from relapsing or famine fever have been removed from two houses in the parish of St. Giles to the fever hospital.

Mr. Dillon, the comedian, has received his order of discharge from the Leeds commissioners in bankruptcy. Mr. Dillon's debts were £2,725; no assets.

A new club has been established at the West End, under the title of the "Cleveland and Beefsteak Club," and Lord Thomas Clinton has become the secretary.

The King of the Belgians visited London on Monday. His Majesty proceeded to Claridge's Hotel. The King, who was to be presented with an address on Thursday, leaves for the Continent to-day (Saturday).

The bill in Chancery filed against the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., in respect to claims to a share in the profits of a concession for a Russian Railway, was dismissed on Thursday with costs.

The Rev. Henry Haymans, B.D., of St. John's College, Oxford, head master of St. Andrew's College, Bradfield, was on Saturday appointed successor to the Rev. Dr. Temple at Rugby School.

The *Levant Herald* states that Nevrez Pasha, bash-mussahib (head buffoon) at the Turkish Court, has been dismissed. This makes the eighth time this lively official has experienced similar fortune.

Several thousands of persons wearing green neckties, and with green ribbons in the button-holes of their coats, went to Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, on Sunday, to honour the memory of the "Manchester martyrs."

There has been a serious earthquake at Manilla. The churches and public buildings were considerably shaken and damaged, and several buildings were overthrown entirely. About eight persons were killed, and several injured. The shock was felt about 100 miles out at sea.

A terrible shipping disaster is announced. The *Tyro* fishing lugger, Smith master, which arrived at Lowestoft on Tuesday evening, reports that seven of her crew of eleven hands were washed overboard on Monday by a tremendous sea, and all drowned.

A large collar manufactory, belonging to Messrs. Speight and Co., in Westmoreland-place, City-road, near the Grecian Theatre, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. Nearly 200 hands will be thrown out of employment by the fire, the cause of which is unknown.

At the concluding service of the Twelve Days' Mission, at St. Albans' Church Holborn, on Wednesday evening, three hundred penitents walked in procession, with lighted tapers, which were kept burning during the whole of the service.

The Lords of the Admiralty have decided on not sending the ill-fared war steamer *Thistle*—on which the fatal explosion recently occurred, resulting in the deaths of eleven persons—to sea. The *Thistle* is ordered to be placed in the steam reserve in the Medway.

Colonel Greville-Nugent, on being raised to the peerage, will take the title of Baron Greville; the Right Hon. J. Fitzpatrick will be Baron Gowran; Lord Edward Howard, Baron Howard of Glossop; Mr. Glyn, Baron Wolverton; Mr. Robartes, Baron Robartes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Mr. Gladstone has purchased the Aston estate, in the parish of Hawarden, which comprises Aston Hall and Aston Lodge, in all about 923 acres; also three collieries, the whole producing a rental of about £2,500 per annum. The property formerly belonged to Admiral Dundas.—*Court Journal.*

Mr. George Pollard, a West Riding magistrate, aged seventy-four, was riding to meet Lord Middleton's hounds at Boynton, when he suddenly fell from his horse, and died almost immediately. The medical evidence at the inquest showed that the cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart.

The Queen has announced her intention of sitting to Mr. Lewis Dickinson for a picture, which is to be a replica of the enamel portrait presented to the late Mr. George Peabody. And her Majesty has signified her pleasure that, on its completion, the portrait should be made public in the form of an engraving.

The *Observer* says it is very generally rumoured that on the assembling of Parliament Mr. Denison, the present Speaker of the House of Commons, will resign his office, and, according to custom, take his seat in the Upper House. Sir John Coleridge, the present Solicitor-General, will, it is said, be proposed as the new Speaker.

Mr. Peabody Russell, the eldest male representative of the late Mr. Peabody's family, has arrived at Portsmouth, and will return to America in the *Monarch* in charge of the remains of his deceased relative. The coffin will be deposited in the state saloon, whicb is draped in black. The Mayor of Portsmouth had desired to arrange a public procession through the town, but it is understood that the executors wish this to be avoided.

On Friday receipt was acknowledged of 1,000*l.* from "N. P. T." for Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home, and £1,000 from "R. W. T." from the British Orphan Asylum. Within the last few days Mr. Spurgeon has also received two donations, one of £500 and one of £1,000, in aid of the funds of the Stockwell Orphanage, into which boys are received (without the expense and anxiety of going through a contested election) and boarded, clothed, and educated gratis.

We are glad to see that the Queen has conferred upon Mr. William Fothergill Cooke the honour of Knighthood. Sir W. F. Cooke's eminent services in connection with electric telegraphy were mentioned in this Journal last week. He has probably laboured more successfully than anyone else in developing the electric telegraph, and the honour that has just been conferred upon him is not only fitting but well deserved.

According to the *Record*, the late Earl of Derby has left behind him a fortune of £190,000 a year. When his lordship succeeded to the estates they were said to be worth £60,000 a year; but the great increase is attributed to the wonderful extension of factories in Lancashire, and the consequent enormous increase of buildings. It is said that miles in extent have been covered with houses built on land, much of which was formerly barren and nearly unproductive.

A favourable change in the weather occurred last week on the eastern coast, and large numbers of the Lowestoft and Yarmouth boats accordingly resumed the herring voyage. Large catches have been made, but the herrings landed have been somewhat inferior in quality. It is calculated that during the last seven days 1,000 lasts of herrings, or 13,200,000 fish have been landed at Great Yarmouth. Prices have been well supported, fresh shotten stuff having ranged from £10 to £12; fresh full fish, from £16 to £18; and salt fish, from £10 to £18. per last.

At a Dublin church (Grangegorman) on Sunday last the rector, who, it seems, is regarded as a Ritualist, had provided police, to take into custody disturbers of the service. Handbills had been in circulation of such a nature that the police authorities also considered it necessary to issue a "notice," which was posted at the doors of various churches throughout the city. No disturbance took place at Grangegorman, but when Dr. Maturin had finished an address to the people, in which he announced his determination to seek the protection of the law against disturbers, a number of young men rose and noisily left the church.

An incident is reported from Bolton (says the *Liverpool Mercury)* which seems almost incredible. In the very middle of the day, upon an open space of spare ground, and surrounded by a crowd of men and women, two fellows were fighting, divested of every scrap of clothing except their clogs. The latter were not dispensed with, because they were useful in giving more effect to the kicks which each antagonist bestowed upon the other. A clergyman whose windows overlooked the brutal scene, and who interfered, narrowly escaped personal violence; and altogether the event is one of which Bolton had need to be thoroughly ashamed.

An extraordinary charge was made by Miss Amy Sedgwick in the London Court of Bankruptcy during the hearing of the case of Dr. McKenna, who attributed his bankruptcy to the falling-off of his practice since the death of his partner, Dr. Parkes (Miss Amy Sedgwick's husband). Mrs. Parkes (late Miss Sedgwick) opposed in person, and charged the bankrupt with having tortured and put to death her husband, and then taken possession of the whole of the furniture and debts, &c. A gentleman had offered £100 for a moiety of the practice, which, she said, had since been depreciated by the want of attention and skill of Dr. McKenna. After considerable discussion of an animated nature, the Court adjourned Dr. McKenna's examination until the 18th March next, for the assignees to dispose of the good will of the business.

The *Cape Argus* reports a sale of fifteen diamonds at Port Elizabeth on the 13th of September. Only four were, however, disposed of—viz., two diamonds of 1-16 carat, and two ditto $\frac{2}{3}$ carat, for £5 15s.: £300 was offered for six of the following weights:—13, 7$\frac{3}{4}$, 3$\frac{1}{4}$, 2 7-16, and $\frac{1}{4}$ carats, but refused; £75 was offered for four diamonds of 7$\frac{1}{2}$, 3$\frac{3}{4}$, 2$\frac{7}{8}$, and 2$\frac{1}{3}$ carats, but refused; £30 was offered for the remaining stone of 3 7-16 carats, whicd was held back. These precious gems are coming to hand by almost every post, and are no longer considered a rarity. Such facts as these must convince the most sceptical that the discovery of diamonds in South Africa is a great fact.

Messrs. Flint and Fitzgerald, the witnesses committed by the Beverley Election Commissioners for contempt of court, having sent in their submission, and expressed their readiness to be sworn and examined, the Commissioners have ordered their discharge from York Castle, where they were confined.

In connection with an article on the telegraphs last week the following statistics relating to telegraphs in Europe, which have been published by the Prussian Government, will be interesting. From this it appears that there is a telegraph office to every 8,000 inhabitants; in Belgium, to every 12,000; in England, to every 13,000; in Holland, to 18,000; Italy, to 24,000; Prussia, 28,000; France, 31,000; Portugal, 32,000; Austria, 42,000; Spain, 77,000; and in Russia, to 185,000 inhabitants. In Holland there is one telegram a year to every 3 persons, in Belgium, to every 4; in Switzerland, to ever 4; in England, to every 6; in Italy, to every 7; in Portugal, to every 9; in Prussia, to every 12; in France, to every 13; in Austria, to every 17; in Spain, to every 21; and in Russia, to every 69 inhabitants.

There was a Fenian demonstration on Sunday at Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, in honour of the three men who were executed at Manchester for the murder of Sergeant Brett. A memorial cross, on which the names of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien are inscribed, has been erected in the cemetery; and as Saturday was the anniversary of the day on which those men suffered for their crime, it was determined by the Dublin Nationalists that they should manifest their admiration for the martyrs and their indignation at England's cruelty by a visit *en masse* to Glasnevin. About ten thousand persons, wearing green emblems, ribbons, neckties, laurel leaves, &c., proceeded to the cemetery, and marched pass the cross, bowing low as they did so. There was no attempt at any further display of their feelings, and their conduct was quiet and orderly.

The Grenville-Murray case was before the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, when Mr. Montagu Williams made an application to the Court to allow the recognisances of the prosecutor in a charge of perjury arising out of the prosecution to be postponed till the next session. The defendant was one of the bail to Mr. Murray, and the question was whether he was in the waiting-room of the Marlborough-street Police-court on a particular day, the prosecutor being a police-constable named Roskelly. The charge was investigated by Mr. Knox, the magistrate, and dismissed, but the prosecutor insisted on being bound over to prefer a bill at this session. The ground of the application for a postponment was the absence of a material witness for the prosecution. Mr. Besley strongly opposed the application on behalf of the defendant. The Common Serjeant declined to interfere. Mr. Montagu Williams subsequently made an application that the recognisances of the prosecutor should be discharged, as he said it would be no use going before the Grand Jury in the absence of the witness referred to. The Common Serjeant said he had no objection to this.

The Countess of Derwentwater has again been asserting her supremacy. Whilst Mr. Grey, of Dilston, the receiver of the Greenwich Hospital rents at Haydon Bridge, was being paid by the tenants at the Anchor Inn, the Countess of Derwentwater marched into the room at the head of her "retainers." She was richly apparelled, wore a massive gold chain round her. neck, and had a sword suspended by her side On entering the room she said, "Mr. Grey, I come to forbid you receiving any rents for tenants. The notice has appeared, and is now legal, and I forbid you now to receive the rents." She was thereupon ordered out of the room by Mr. Grey. While the Countess was preparing to draw her sword, it was seized by the scabbard by one of Mr. Grey's attendants, and another grasped it by the handle and broke it in two. It was a rapier and edged at the point. Only a few of the tenants had arrived at the time, but they immediately attacked the Countess's party, who did not nunber more than half-a-dozen, and these were rather unceremoniously ejected from the inn. In the meantime a large number of people had assembled outside. The majority of the tenants arrived by the twelve o'clock train. The remainder of the business was done without any further annoyance from the Countess's party, although she occupied one of the rooms of the inn during the whole of the day.

Two cases that attracted great interest amongst sportsmen came before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, on Saturday. Mr. Fred. Farrah, publisher, and Dr. Joseph Henry Shorthouse, the editor and proprietor of the *Sporting Times*, appeared to a summons before Sir Thomas Henry, at Bow-street, on that day to answer a charge of libelling in that paper Sir Joseph Hawley. Mr. George Lewis, jun., appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Straight, the barrister, for Dr. Shorthouse. In opening the case Mr. G. Lewis put in the article in question. The prosecutor is alluded to as Sir Joseph Scratchawley, and he is accused of having "milked" his horses—a sporting term used when a person bets against a horse put up to race, and then has it scratched. Sir Joseph Hawley said: I have read the article headed "Sir Joseph Scratchawley." There is no such name as a member of the Jockey Club. I am the owner of the number of racehorses referred to. I had the horses Lictor, Siderolite, and Blue Gown. The race was on a Friday, and two of the horses were scratched on the Monday before the race. I, nor any person commissioned, had made any bets against those horses (Blue Gown and Siderolite). I received a letter (produced) from Dr. Shorthouse on Wednesday, when I arrived home at eleven o'clock. I believe it is a long apology. The letter was then put in and contained an apology for the article in the *Sporting Times* from Dr. Shorthouse, who alleges that he was ignorant of the publication of the articles. The Duke of Beaufort and General Peel said that the article unquestionably referred to Sir Joseph Hawley. After a short argument between Sir Thomas Henry and Mr. Straight, the learned magistrate decided to commit the defendants for trial. The witnesses were then bound over and the defendants liberated on bail, Dr. Shorthouse, two sureties in £100 each and his own recognisances in £200; and Mr. Farrah, two sureties in £20 each and his own in £100. A similar summons was heard against Mr. Gilbert Robins, a solicitor, for an article contributed by him to *The Man About Town*, in which Sir Joseph Hawley's name was very freely mentioned. He was committed for trial, bail being accepted.

On Sunday night five men attacked the lodge attached to the residence of Mr. Edwards, engineer, near Cork city. The lodge-keeper refused to give up arms. The assailants threatened to burn the house, and one of them shot the keeper. They then effected an entrance, and carried off two guns.

About six months ago the Tahiti Cotton Company sent the barque *Margaret Cander*, Capt. Blackett, to the Gilbert Islands for a cargo of coolies. The captain succeeded in securing about 300, and, during the return voyage, they mutinied and killed the captain and two officers, horribly mutilating their bodies. The mate escaped to the hold of the vessel. There he placed a keg of powder under the main hatch, and having arranged a fuse, called the coolies, when the savages crowded around the hatchway. The fuse was then fired, killing nearly all on board. The rest jumped overboard, or fell victims to the mate and remaining men. The vessel was brought safely to Tahiti.

The following circular has been sent to their employers by the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales: "Having respectfully requested you to give us the advance of wages on the 20th September last, and not meeting then with a satisfactory reply, notice is hereby given that we demand an advance on or before the 13th December next, equal to the amount that we were last reduced. If such advance be not given to us, we shall feel in duty bound to use every lawful means in our power to secure the same.—We are on behalf of the miners in your employ," &c. The reduction referred to in the above circular amounted to from 10 to 15 per cent. The number of men likely to be affected by the circular is said to be about 20,000.

MORDAUNT V. MORDAUNT, COLE, AND JOHNSTONE.—This case came before Lord Penzance on Tuesday, in Chambers, upon a summons taken out on behalf of the petitioner for an order that Lady Mordaunt might be examined by two medical men, in addition to the physicians who have already examined her. It was stated by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who appeared (with Mr. Inderwick) for Sir Charles Mordaunt, that Sir Charles and his advisers intended to proceed and try the issue as to Lady Mordaunt's state of mind, notwithstanding the opinions of the physicians who were now attending her that her mind was unsound, and it was considered desirable that she should be examined by some other medical men. On behalf of Lady Mordaunt's father, who has been appointed her guardian, *ad litem*, Mr. Searle made no objection to the order, but asked that there should be some restriction imposed as to the number and the hours of the visits. His lordship ordered that the two gentlemen named by the petitioner, Dr. Forbes Winslow and Dr. Taylor Smith, should be at liberty to visit Lady Mordaunt twice at reasonable hours.

CHRISTIAN ART IN ROME.—The City of the Seven Hills, no longer isolated from the world's progress, and now linked with the whole European system of railways, is to witness, on February 1, 1870, the opening of an Exhibition of Christian Art. The invitation, which is extended to foreign manufacturers and artists, will not fall unheeded on the workers of metals for ecclesiastical purposes throughout Great Britain. If our designs of the various articles in metal appropriate to church purposes are less florid than those of the Continent, they are also, as a rule, more chaste. If we have something to learn, we have also something to teach, and only good can come to all concerned from the comparison that will be instituted among the numerous objects brought together. Art abroad, and more especially that denominated Christian, from the sphere of its application, has had the advantage of being fostered by a Church with inexhaustible resources; here, it has been left only to individual effort, and, by being less restrained by conventional ideas, it has attained greater grace and freedom. It would be a proud triumph for any of our ecclesiastical metal-workers to win their chaplets in the Eternal City, itself so rich in such objects, and to bear away the palm from the artisans of Munich, and of Belgium and France.

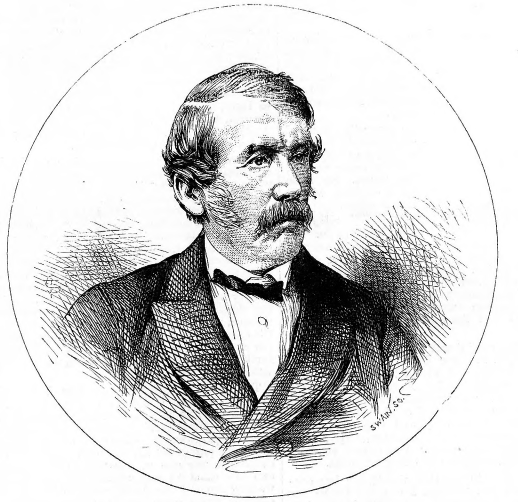
HYACINTHS.—*The Queen*, the lady's newspaper *par excellence* has an interesting paper on "The Hyacinth and its Culture." With regard to their culture in glasses, a popular mode, our contemporary says: Single hyacinths bloom more freely than the double, and are best suited for this purpose. Soft water should be used, and the glasses filled so as nearly, but not quite, to touch the bulb. Put them in a dark closet or cellar totally excluded from the light, and let them remain there for not less than a month—five weeks will do better; they may then be removed to the greenhouse or sitting room where they get plenty of light, and are protected from sudden change of temperature. The water need not be changed while the roots are in the dark, but when brought to the light about half of it should be poured out every week, and filled up with fresh water without the roots being removed. A little guano added to the water strengthens the plant and improves the bloom. Care must be taken not to keep them in too warm a room, or they will run up very tall, and produce small blooms.

STATUTE FAIR IN YORKSHIRE.—The project for dividing the statute hiring, so as to hire men and boys at this period of the year and females in May, seems to meet with considerable favour, and is likely to be dealt with by the Chambers of Agriculture as well as by the clergy, whose efforts for the past six or eight years to suppress the objectionable part of the statutes have failed, male and female servants yet celebrating the times as festivals and resorting to the worst excesses. A church dignitary, now temporarily resident in the East Riding, writes to our correspondent as follows:—"To-day has been the statute hirings at Driffield, and the inn (a village one) is a perfect hell, young lads, some mere children, roaring, cursing, and blackguarding, enough to make one's heart sick. Talk of savages—why, no savages come so near brutes as these Christian people. It is enough to make one become a teetotaller, for any sacrifice should be made if only people could be rescued from such brutishness." This is a common picture of evils arising from "statute fairs."

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

At the present moment there is no man in the world about whose safety England is more solicitous than that of the great missionary traveller, whose portrait we engrave on this page. He is somewhere in the interior of Africa, but dead or alive it is impossible to say. The latest news is most conflicting; but the evidence we are glad to say is strongly in favour of his being alive and well. We take from "Men of the Time" a short sketch of the Doctor's most remarkable career. The Rev. David Livingstone, African traveller and missionary, was born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, about 1817. Though descended from a respectable line of Highland ancestors, his parents were in humble circumstances, and his father, who kept a small tea-dealer's shop at Hamilton, is represented by his son in the autobiographical sketch prefixed to his travels, as having been much too honest and conscientious to become a wealthy man. He died in 1856, having lived to witness the fruits of that love of honest industry, active exertion, and benevolence which he early instilled into the breast of his son. David Livingstone, sent as a youth to earn his livelihood in the cotton-mills of Blantyre, even at that time was possessed with a genuine love of learning. Enabled by hard labour to purchase the means of gratifying his thirst for information, he pursued his studies at Glasgow during the winter months, resuming his occupation at the mills during the summer vacation of the classes. In this way he contrived to pick up some acquaintance with the classical writers, and at the age of seventeen could repeat portions of Horace and Virgil. As he grew to manhood, he resolved to devote himself to missionary life, cherishing a hope that Africa or China would be the scene of his labours. His wishes in this respect were realized, for after having studied medicine for a few years, during which period he attended one or two courses of theological lectures by the late Dr. Wardlaw, and having been admitted a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, he offered himself to the London Missionary Society for missionary work in Africa, and his offer was accepted. Having been ordained to the pastoral office in 1840, he soon after left England for Port Natal, where he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev. Robert Moffat, one of the most active and enterprising of African missionaries, whose daughter he eventually married, and she accompanied him in his travels until her premature death in 1862. From 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1856, he laboured perseveringly, as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society, at Kuruman, Mabodson, and other stations in Southern Africa, and made several expeditions into the interior. He became acquainted with the language, habits, and religious notions of several savage tribes, and twice crossed the entire continent, a little south of the tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. In May, 1855, the Victoria, or Patron's Gold Medal, was bestowed upon him by the Royal Geographical Society for having "traversed South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lake Ngami to Linganti, and thence to the Western Coast, in ten degrees south latitude." In 1855 Dr. Livingstone retraced his steps eastwards, and having again traversed those regions as far as Leganti, followed the Zambesi down to its mouths upon the shore of the Indian Ocean, thus completing the entire journey across Southern Africa. He returned to England at the close of 1856, and was present at a meeting of the Royal Geegraphical Society, Dec. 15, when the president, Sir R. Murchison, reminded his audience that "they were met together for the purpose of welcoming Dr. Livingstone, on his return home from South Africa, after an absence of sixteen years, during which, whilst endeavouring to spread the blessings of Christianity through lands never before trodden by the foot of any European, he had made geographical discoveries of incalculable importance. In all his various journeys Dr. Livingstone had travelled over no less than 11,000 miles of African territory; and he had come back to England as the pioneer of sound and useful knowledge; for, by his astronomical observations, he had determined the sites of numerous places, hills, rivers, and lakes, nearly all of which had been hitherto unknown, while he had seized upon every opportunity of describing the physical features, climatology, and geological structure of the countries which he had explored, and had pointed out many new sources of commerce as yet unknown to the scope and the enterprise of the British merchant." It is impossible at present to form a proper estimate of the value of Dr. Livingstone's explorations in South Africa, considered merely in a commercial point of view. This distinguished traveller modestly propounded his views on the question of African civilization, by recommending the growth of cotton upon an extensive scale in the interior of that continent, and the opening up of commercial relations between this country and the South African tribes, as measures likely to contribute to the abolition of the slave trade, and to advance the cause of European civilisation. In March, 1858, he returned to Africa, accompanied by a small band of assistants, sent out by her Majesty's Government. He entered Lake Nyassa, September 2, 1861, and made further explorations. His wife, who had accompanied him in many of his perilous journeys, died of fever at Shupanga, April 27, 1862, and what was termed the Zambesi expedition was recalled in July, 1863. Dr. Livingstone reached London, July 20, 1864, and after giving interesting particulars respecting his discoveries, and making arrangements for other explorations, again quitted England in April, 1865. A report reached England early in March, 1867, to the effect that Dr. Livingstone had fallen in a skirmish with the natives near Lake Nyassa; but the accuracy of the rumour is questioned. An expedition to the interior of Africa in search of this distinguished traveller left England under the command of Mr. E. D. Young, June 9, 1867, and much uncertainty prevails respecting his fate. Dr. Livingstone has written "Travels and Researches in South Africa," published in 1857; and "Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries," in 1865.

Since the above was written we learn that the Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the Governor of Bombay:—"Letter received from Dr. Livingstone dated Ujiji, May 13th, 1869. Satisfactory."

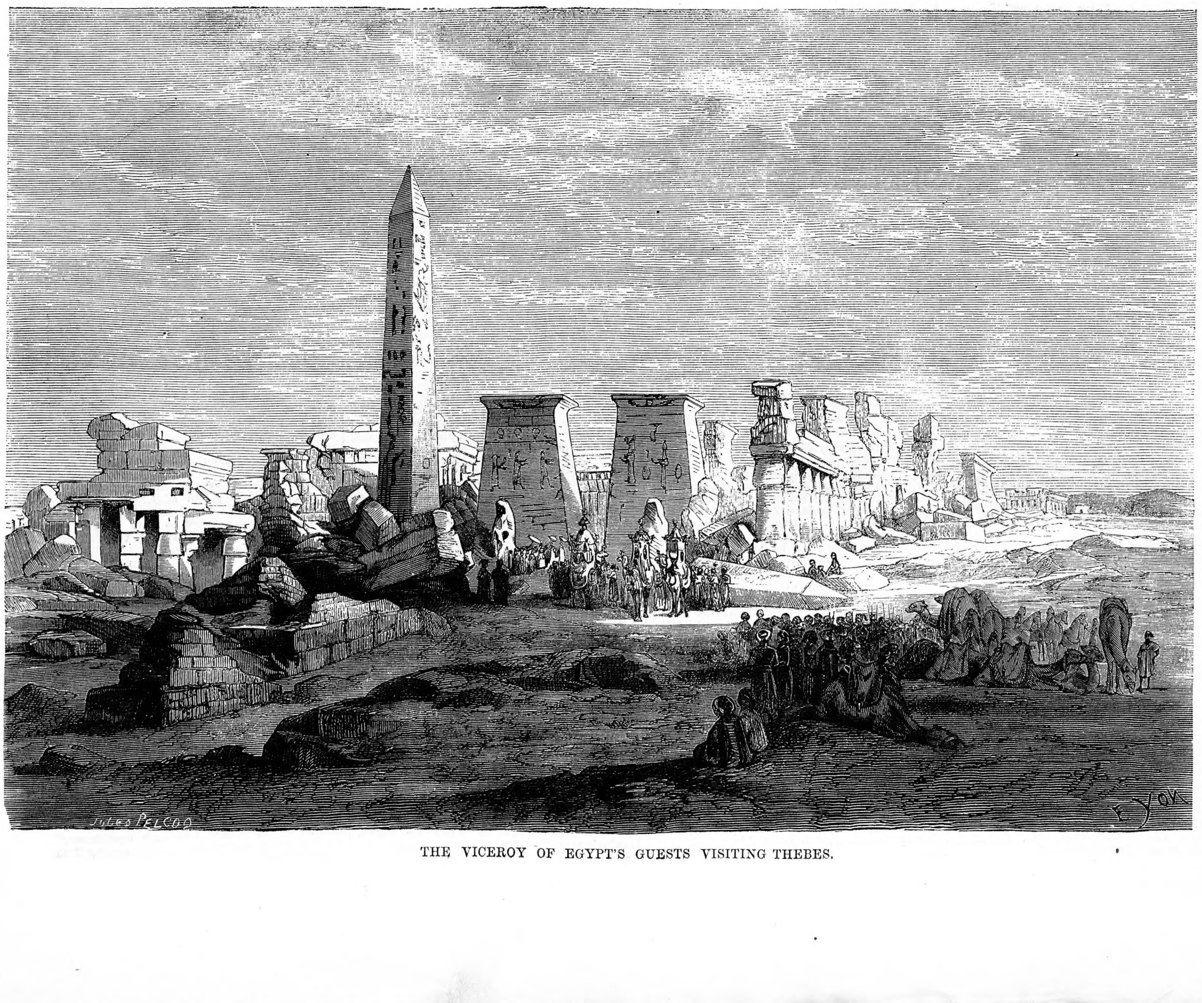


DR. LIVINGSTONE.

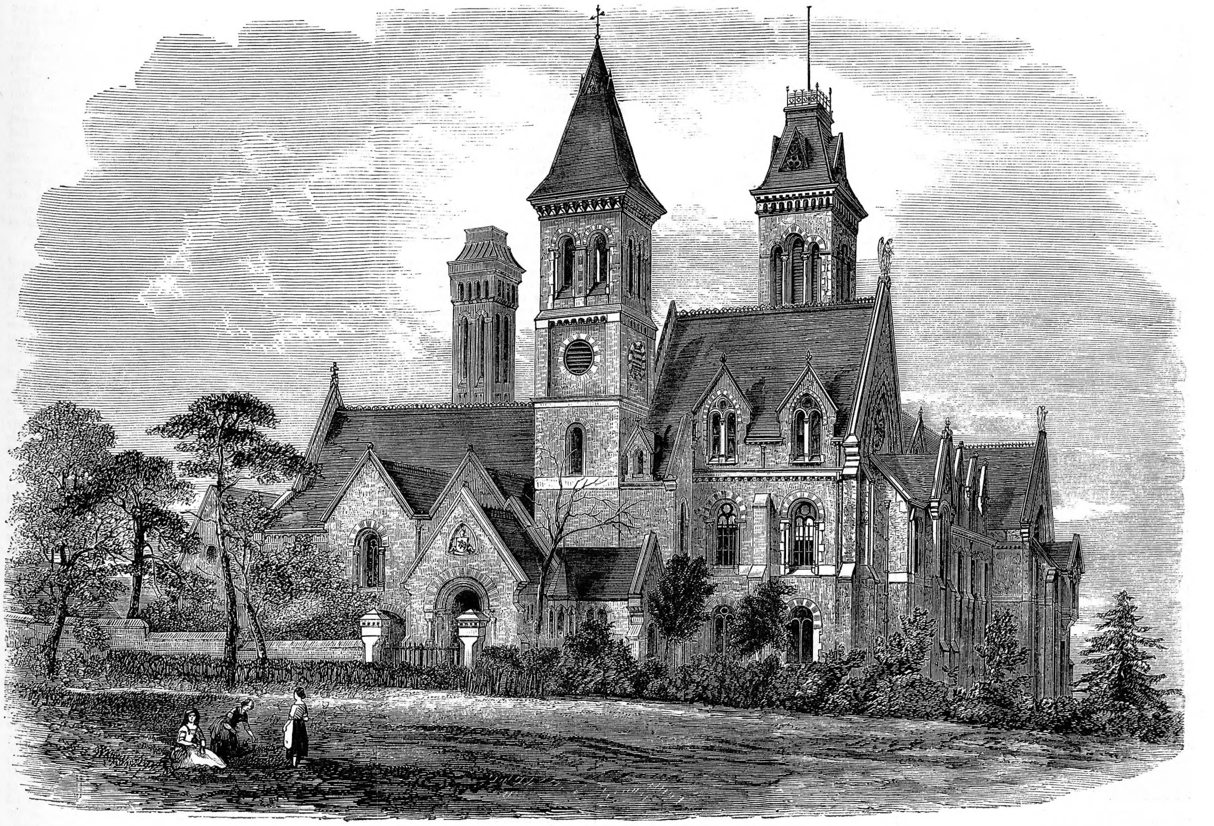
THE RUINS OF THEBES.

The vast ruins of the City of a Hundred Gates have recently been explored by distinguished travellers. During the recent sojourn of his illustrious guests in Upper Egypt, the Viceroy organised special excursions to the interesting locality where in days almost beyond the records of history stood one of the grandest cities in the world. Majestic and imposing in its present condition, Thebes, in the time of its splendour, covered an area above thirty-three miles in extent, and upon any emergency could, according to Plutarch, send into the field by each of its hundred gates 20,000 fighting men and 200 chariots. Its position on the Nile, enormous wealth, commercial relations with Ethiopia, and the character for sanctity attributed to it by the Egyptians, sustained its importance even when the city was abandoned as the capital of Egypt in favour of Memphis. Taken by Cambyses, King of Persia, in 520 B.C., pillaged by Ptolemy, almost entirely destroyed by Cornelius Gallus, governor of Egypt under Augustus, twenty-eight years before the Christian era, Thebes ultimately fell under the dominion of the Arabs, by whom its decline and ultimate destruction was speedily accomplished. The ruins of Thebes cover an immense space, and among them five villages are formed—Med-Amond, Karnak, Luysor, whence was taken the obelisk now standing in the Place de la Concorde, Paris; these are on the right bank of the Nile, Medinet Abon and Gournon being on the left side of the river.

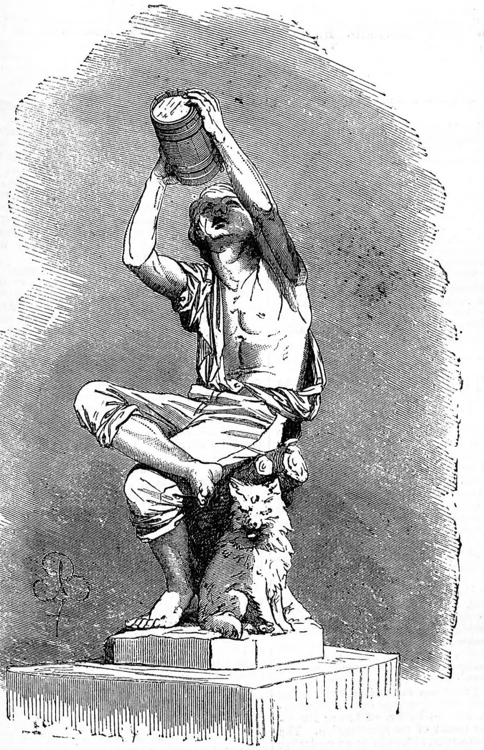
Amid the ruins, on the left bank, may be seen the Palace of Ramses Meiamoun, the *Memnonium*, where are two colossal statues, one being that of Memnon, the tomb of Osimandias, the smaller Temple of Athor, and other monuments; on the right of the Nile—the Palace of Amenophis-Memnon, the avenue of six hundred Sphinx, the gigantic Palace of Karnak, one of the finest relics of the ancient city. The museums of Europe contain many statues and fragments of sculpture brought from the Ruins of Thebes. The Sketch we have the pleasure of giving this week is from a drawing made during the visit of the Viceroy and his Royal friends to the spot.



THE VICEROY OF EGYPT'S GUESTS VISITING THEBES.



THE ORPHANAGE AT ERDINGTON.



SCULPTURE: A YOUNG ALSATIAN.

SCULPTURE.

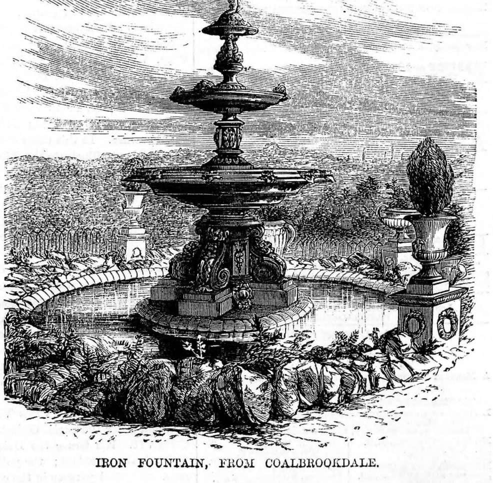
We have hitherto only given two examples of Sculpture from the English and French Exhibitions this year. This week we add another from the latter school. "A Young Alsatian" could not fail to have been noticed by many of our readers who visited Paris this year. It is one of the most exquisite of the smaller works, and may fairly be accepted by some of our Art students as a model worthy of study. It is to be regretted that the London Academy does not do more to encourage English Sculpture. This is a failing indeed of all our Academies. At Birmingham, Sculpture is all but excluded from the local Art Exhibitions. The same defect is noticeable at Bristol. We have been already appealed to by several local sculptors to engrave their works. By and by we may probably give some examples of this feature of local Art. But we should like to see a more general recognition of this branch of Art meanwhile.

THE LATE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE EXHIBITION.

Prolific as was the late Exhibition of Art and Industry at Wolverhampton, few of the exhibits excelled in beauty of design and good workmanship the fountain which we engrave this week, and which is the manufacture of the celebrated Coalbrookdale Company.

The fountain is constructed entirely of iron —unique in design, and an admirable specimen of casting. At the base is a representation of various fruits; the flowers, and the figure at the summit are all modelled and clearly cast; and the whole work is of a most effective and beautiful description. Round the fountain are vases of different shapes, which, with the surrounding rockery and ferns, add considerably to the general effect.

In this class of work the Coalbrookdale Company particularly excel; and if they continue to produce such specimens of Art as those they exhibited at the South Staffordshire Exhibition, they will be not only benefiting themselves, but doing something for Art and a good deal towards elevating the taste of their *employés* and the public.



IRON FOUNTAIN, FROM COALBROOKDALE.

The Capetown correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The Bishop of Capetown would not accept Bishop Twells's resignation. He writes to the Rev. Mr. Croghan, at Bloemfontein, that "a pastor, in my judgment, against whom grievous accusations have been brought, ought not to be allowed to resign his cure without meeting such accusations. Had I accepted the Bishop's resignation he would have quitted his diocese an innocent man, so far as any public act of the Church was concerned." Bishop Gray has, therefore, cited Bishop Twells to appear before him and the other bishops of the province in the cathedral church at Capetown on January 31, 1870."

ERDINGTON ORPHANAGE.

In our first Number we gave Illustrations of Mr. Josiah Mason's splendid charity at Erdington, which has already become a world-famous institution, and one of which we in the Midland Counties ought to be and are especially proud. This week we engrave another and a more picturesque view of the Orphanage, giving to strangers a better idea of its proportions than any other picture that has been published. Throughout the summer and autumn, up to a very recent period, the Orphanage has been visited by severa thousand persons, permission to inspect the working of the vast establishment being kindly accorded by Mr. Mason on production of a visitor's card. Wednesday was made "reception day," and it was most gratifying to hear the unanimous expression of thankfulness to the founder for his benevolent gift. Visitors had the opportunity of hearing the orphans sing their "hymn of praise," and of seeing the manner in which they are lodged and fed; and no one who paid a visit to the institution at Erdington came away without a strong conviction that the name of the philanthropic gentleman by whose bounty the Home for Orphan Children has been established will live in the memory of all Midlander for ages yet to come.

Our Engraving is from a photograph by Mr. Sunderland, Birmingham.

The poll at the election for the Scotch Universities (Aberdeen and Glasgow) resulted on Friday as follows: Gordon (C), 2120; Smith (L), 1616.

SPECIAL Advertisements inserted in this column for special rates.

DERBYSHIRE.—To be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a very desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE, with good Trout and Grayling Fishing close at hand; also within two miles of the above, a compact FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising 525 Acres, or thereabouts, consisting of Arable and Pasture, and a small Grouse Moor, and upwards of 90 Acres of thriving Plantations of twenty years' growth, and also a small Snipe bog. Game consists of red and black Grouse, Partridges, Snipe, and Woodcocks. The whole to be sold to pay £4 per cent now, and with the Stone on the Estate properly worked, to pay more than £5 per cent. The Timber of the Plantations given in. There is also a small Trout Brook through the Estate.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Aldam, Solicitor, Ludlow, Salop. [265

TAMWORTH.—To be LET, with immediate possession, that very desirable RESIDENCE, "ALDER HOUSE," pleasantly situated near Tamworth; containing Entrance Hall, Dining and Drawing Rooms, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, Cellar, eight Bed Rooms, Water Closet, Stables, Coach-house, Garden, and Shrubbery.—Apply to Mr. Carmichael, Drayton Manor, Tamworth. [252

BONEHILL LODGE, near TAMWORTH, a delightfully situated FAMILY RESIDENCE, to be LET, from Lady-day next, consisting of Dining, Drawing, and Breakfast Rooms, Library, eight or ten Bed Rooms, Domestic Offices, &c., &c.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Carmichael, Drayton Manor, Tamworth. [253

FOR SALE, the property of a gentleman leaving London: FUZEE, bay gelding, very fast, 15.2; ADA, brown mare, one of the prettiest movers in London, 15.1. Both are good hacks, and quiet in single and double harness. Two 14-stone Hunters, in working condition. A mail phaeton, with shifting hood by King; a pair of very rare liver spotted carriage dogs.—Apply to "Coachman," Stables, 68, Duchess Street, Portland Place. [272

PRIZE STUD FOX-TERRIER FOX.—Mr. JOHN STATTER having purchased his old dog back from Mr. Cropper, he is at the service of the public. Fee, £1. 1s.—Address, Uplands, New Brighton, Cheshire.

PRIZE BLACK CURLY-COATED RETRIEVER.—Mr. S. will DISPOSE OF his fine young dog DETECTIVE, who has been shown four times, winning a second prize and three highly commendeds. Price, £5. 5s.

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced if required.—GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, &c., Liverpool. [258

DOGS for SALE.—Perfect RETRIEVER DOG, stays at heel till told to go, 10 guineas; clever Liver Retriever Bitch, steady at heel, 5 guineas; brace Liver Spaniels; also brace Liver and White Spaniels, hunts steady, face any thicket. 3 guineas each. Steady Clumber Dog and Bitch, 4 guineas each; Retrieving Spaniel used for wild fowl, 4 guineas; perfect Pointer, 6 guineas; perfect Retrieving Setter, 7 guineas, perfect on all game. The above are all broken, over distemper. Stamp for reply.—"Bang," Brenchley, Kent.

THE ENGLISH WATER SPANIEL DOG DRAKE, winner of two first prizes at Birmingham, and other Prizes, will serve bitches at 30s. each.—Address, Ll. F. H., Pont-y-mwynur, Mold, North Wales. For SALE, a handsome black RETRIEVER DOG PUP, retrieves well, and is under good command, 7 months. Price, £4. 4s.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.—38th YEAR.

CONTENTS OF DECEMBER PART.—Price 7d.

A Limited Horizon. In Fifteen Chapters. Chaps. I.—VIII.
Our Iron-clad Navy. I. Broadside Vessels. II. Turret Ships.
The Mystery of Belgravia.
The Central Caucasus.
A Book of Reference.
Walter Scott at Work.
Life in a Log-hut.
A Medieval Banquet.
The Clerical Market.
An Inventor's Revenge.
America's New Highway. In Two Chapters.
Mr. W. H. Baker's Ring.
A Wonderful Square Mile.
The Month: Science and Arts.
Four pieces of Original Poetry.
[263

"Why did not somebody teach me the constellations, and make me at home in the starry heavens, which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day?"—THOS. CARLYLE.

THE MIDNIGHT SKY: Familiar Notes on the Stars and Planets.

By EDWIN DUNKIN, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, London. With 32 Star Maps, and numerous other Illustrations. Imperial 8vo, 7s. 6d. boards. [Just published.

Religious Tract Society:—56, PATERNOSTER ROW, and 164, PICCADILLY.
BRIGHTON: 31, WESTERN ROAD.

Published November 1st,

HUGH LATIMER: a Biography. By the Rev. R. DEMAUS, M.A., Prepared from Original and Contemporary Documents. With fine Portrait. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. cloth, boards.

Religious Tract Society:—56, PATERNOSTER ROW, and 164, PICCADILLY.
BRIGHTON: 31, WESTERN ROAD.

A NEW INTRODUCTION to the Study of the BIBLE. By E. P. BARROWS, D.D., Professor of Biblical Literature, New York. With Fac-similes of Ancient MSS. 8vo. 6s. boards. [November.

Religious Tract Society:—56, PATERNOSTER ROW, and 164, PICCADILLY.
BRIGHTON: 31, WESTERN ROAD. [261

Now Ready, in Crown 8vo., 7s. 6d., cloth, with nine full-page Illustrations.

PRIEST and NUN: a Story of Convent Life. By the Author of "Almost a Nun," &c., &c.

LONDON: HODDER AND STOUGHTON,
27, PATERNOSTER ROW.

Now Ready, Fscap. 8vo, 3s. 6d., cloth.

ANECDOTES of the WESLEYS: Illustrative of their Character and Personal History. By Rev. J. B. WAKELEY.

LONDON: HODDER AND STOUGHTON,
27, PATERNOSTER ROW.

A TALE OF THE MIDLANDS.

Now Ready, in square 16mo, 2s. 6d., cloth, elegant, with numerous Engravings.

PITS and FURNACES; or, Life in the Black Country. By Mrs. ALFRED PAYNE, Author of "Village Science," &c.

"The talented authoress has set out her facts so agreeably, and shown so much special knowledge of the pit districts, that her little book must become immensely popular."—ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

LONDON: HODDER AND STOUGHTON,
27, PATERNOSTER ROW. [260

A NEW LITERARY REVIEW.

Now Ready, Price 6d. Nos. 1 and 2 of

THE ACADEMY:

A MONTHLY RECORD OF LITERATURE, LEARNING, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The First and Second Numbers of the Academy contain—

I. Papers on General Literature and Art, Theology, Science, Philosophy, History, Geography, Oriental and Classical Literature, and Philology, by the following writers:—

Mr. MATTHEW ARNOLD.
Mr. H. W. BATES.
Rev. C. W. BOASE.
Mr. INGRAM BYWATER.
Professor EDWARD CAIRD.
Rev. T. K. CHEYNE.
Mr. SIDNEY COLVIN.
Professor CONINGTON.
Mr. ROBINSON ELLIS.
Sir ALEX. GRANT, Bart.
Mr. E. HICKS.
Mr. H. de B. HOLLINGS.
Professor HUXLEY, F.R.S.
Rev. G. W. KITCHIN.
Mr. H. LAWRENNY.
Mr. LAYARD, M.P.
Professor LIGHTFOOT.
Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., F.R.S.
M. GUSTAVE MASSON.
Mr. D. B. MONRO.
Mr. JOHN MURRAY.
Mr. HENRY NETTLESHIP.
M. Ad. NEUBAUER (Paris).
Professor NOLDEKE (Kiel).
Rev. H. N. OXENHAM.
Mrs. PALLISER.
Rev. MARK PATTISON.
Mr. C. H. PEARSON.
Mr. REGINALD POOLE.
Mr. W. M. ROSSETTI.
Professor SACHAU (Vienna).
Mr. G. A. SIMCOX.
Professor PAYNE SMITH.
Rev. H. F. TOZER, F.R.G.S.
Mr. J. R. THURSFIELD.
Mr. G. WARING.
Canon WESTCOTT.
Rev. JOHN WORDSWORTH.

II. Classified Lists of New Publications, Contents of Literary and Scientific Journals, Articles selected and analysed, &c.
III. Literary Intelligence.
IV. A Record of Scientific Progress in all Countries, including Reports of the Congress of Naturalists at Innsbruck, and that of Philologists at Kiel.

⁂ THE ACADEMY is published on the SECOND SATURDAY in every Month, and is supplied by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET. [251

I WISH HE WOULD MAKE UP HIS MIND, MA.—Post free nineteen stamps. This little simple and easy ballad will be found quite a boon in the drawing-room by thousands of young ladies.—CHANTREY & Co., Publishers, Hanley, Staffordshire. [164

"A perfect ballad."—BATH CHRONICLE.

WHO'LL BUY SWEET VIOLETS?

Words by EDWARD LEGGE; Music by A. J. CALDICOTT.

LONDON: C. CZERNY, Regent Street, and of all musicsellers. [116

SAD BROWN LEAVES. a charming autumn ballad, post free for 16 stamps, also arranged as a vocal duet, 19 stamps. Exceedingly easy to play and sing, and must become very popular.—CHANTRY & Co., publishers, Hanley, STAFFORDSHIRE. [165

OXYGEN.—Barth's Invalid's Oxyg-nator has saved many valuable lives. May be had on hire with option of purchase, for 21s. per month.—G. Barth & Co., 26, Duke Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C. [206

W. T. BELCHER, Mus. Bac., Oxon, Fell. Coll. Org., Professor of the Organ, Pianoforte, Singing, and the Theory of Music, 3, Hampstead Road, and at 23, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [24

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publisher. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Mr. Allday is our only authorised Advertisement Canvasser in Birmingham.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; and by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

Agent for the Continent—M. Mellier, 17, Rue Séguier, Paris.

⁂ Several correspondents complain that they cannot get our paper at Euston Square Station and some other distant places. We endeavour to meet these difficulties as they arise. We would suggest to our correspondents that a quarterly subscription of 4s. 6d. will secure to them a copy regularly posted on Friday night.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.M.—Messrs. Ingram and Cooke started the *Illustrated London News.* Mr. Ingram was a native of Lincolnshire, Mr. Cooke of Worcestershire.

PROVINCIAL.—Your suggestions shall be duly considered. We are glad to have the opinions of all our friends.

CLERICUS.—We have already many supporters amongst the clergy. By and by we hope to give some engravings of famous churches.

ENQUIRER.—We have an office in London. THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is printed at our own Works, Market Hall Passage, Birmingham, by machinery specially erected for the purpose.

X.W.J.—The best way to help us is to introduce the paper to your friends. Subscribers at a distance get the paper regularly on Saturday mornings.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, NOV. 27, 1869.

DERBY is to have a Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition next May. It will be held at the handsome new Drill Hall, which we illustrate this week, and which was "inaugurated," as the phrase goes, on Thursday by a Military Ball, at which almost all the principal nobility who reside in Derbyshire were present. The scheme of the proposed Exhibition is thus set forth:—Fine Arts Department—Class I: Oil Painting, on canvas, panels, &c. Water-colour Drawings. Miniatures on Ivory, &c. Enamels. Class II: Sculpture. Models in Terra-cotta, Clay, Wax, &c. Carvings in Wood, Ivory, &c. Class III: Portraits of Derbyshire Worthies and Eminent Persons connected with the county. To include Statuary, Portraits in Oil, Water-colour, and Photography. Class IV: Porcelain and Earthenware. In this Class it is intended, as far as possible, to illustrate the Fictile Arts as practised in the county of Derby, from the earliest period down to recent times, including Derby, Pinxton, Wirksworth, and other China, and specimens of Earthenwares of various descriptions manufactured in the county, or the productions of Derbyshire artists. Space will also be set apart for the exhibition of rare examples of other China and Earthenware. Class V: Illuminated Manuscripts, Rare Engravings, Etchings, and Photographs. Class VI: Antiquities, with especial reference to those found within, or tending to illustrate the history of the county of Derby. Industrial Department—Class VII: Mineral Products of the county of Derby in their raw state, and manufactured into articles of utility and ornament. Class VIII: Machinery, &c., and other Industrial Objects not included in Class VII. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., is the president; the patrons number the most influential persons in the county, including the Duke of Rutland, K.G., the Marquis of Harrington, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, Lord Vernon, &c. The Mayor of Derby (T. B. Forman, Esq.) and the principal clergy and others give the scheme their best support; Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmot, M.P., is the Chairman of Committees; Mr. W. Bemrose, jun., is the Honorary Secretary of the Fine Arts Committee; and Mr. Alfred Madeley is the General Secretary. We wish the project every success, and shall be glad to advance it in any desirable way. The Wolverhampton Exhibition was such a genuine success that we shall all have a double interest in that one to be held at Derby in the spring.

LITERATURE.

THE WEAVER BOY WHO BECAME A MISSIONARY. Being the Life and Labours of David Livingstone. By H. G. Adams. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

Just now when the fate of the great traveller is a matter of speculation on all hands, this little work becomes painfully interesting. It is the story of a wonderful career. There is all the excitement of a romance in it, and all the truth of real hard matter-of-fact history. The history of a life, the work is one ofen grossing power; as a narrative of travel it is still more entertaining and instructive. The book concludes with an extract from the "Bond of Brotherhood," by Elihu Burritt, who sketches Dr. Livingstone's appearance at the British Association at Bath, when the famous traveller stood up before the great assembly and apologised for the obsoleteness of his mother tongue on his lips. "His very face showed the burning of twenty years of torrid suns; he had come out of the blistering heats and the fever-breathing miasmas of Central Africa, to tell in his quiet and half-stammering speech, what he had seen, suffered, and done in the wilds of that savage land, to add to the common stock of human knowledge." The report that the traveller is dead once more comes in by the Cape mail; but to our mind the evidence that he lives is far stronger than the tokens of his death. What a reception the Doctor will have when he does come home! We cannot for a moment entertain forebodings of harm to one who has escaped so many dangers.

SWEET VIOLET AND OTHER STORIES. By Christina Fraser-Tytler. London: Hatchards, Pict cadilly.

A cheap and handsome gift book for the season, a wholesome book too and that is saying a great deal for a work of fiction written by a lady. The authoress has a pleasant, smooth, suggestive style. She tells her stories with the art that hides itself in an assumption of historic truth. The leading tale is the story of an old maid, the gossip of the village. "Some people," she says, "have a theory, that no woman cannot marry if so she chooses;" (a rather bungling way of putting it, but no matter) "I know there *is* one woman who never had a chance, and I can assure you, you have this on the very best authority. Perhaps if advertising for husbands had come in, in my day, I might have got one somehow—by mistake; but not otherwise." It is this lady's story that we have in the opening chapters, and with this foretaste of her frank and candid character, the reader will be prepared for a very novel history. The book is prettily bound and is adorned with a frontispiece.

"POEMATA MELICA." Odes. By Kennett Lea. London: William Macintosh.

This is *not* a new work. It was published some years ago; but it comes under our notice now for the first time, and with all the freshness of a book just issued from the press. The poet is a lady, and although here and there the critic cannot but discover crudeness and want of harmony, the touch of the amateur, and the inexperience of youth (some of the poems were written in early life); there is also ample evidence of imaginative power, and poetic genius. The most ambitious poem in the collection is "The Pilgrim Sisters," which contains some really noble lines. With a trifle of inspiration from a well known poem, there is a beautiful tribute to a hero in "Lines on the Death of Captain Hedley Vicars."

> "Around and between us is spread
> The dark and the envious billow;
> But thine is the warrior's bed;
> And thine is his glorious pillow,
>
> * * * * *
>
> They laid thee to rest where the wave,
> Its requiem round thee was sighing;
> They gave their lov'd hero a grave
> Midst the wounded, the dead, and the dying.
>
> * * * * *
>
> And bright is the meed thou hast won:
> Oh! brighter than earth could have given:
> A place midst the glorified throng
> Who meet in the kingdom of heaven."

"Tea-Table Gossip" is a kindly bit of satire, and "Margaret of Anjou's Farewell to England" is an admirable bit of descriptive verse. The author we believe is the wife of a most estimable and industrious parson of Worcester.

CURIOSITIES OF BIRMINGHAM INDUSTRY.

Some fifteen or twenty people are employed in Birmingham in the manufacture of glass eyes. The trade is one in which there is considerable competition, France being the greatest rival producer. The leading departments of this industry are known as the doll, dummy, waxwork, stuffed bird, stuffed beast, and human. Of these the doll's eye commands perhaps the most extensive demand, and probably some hundreds of thousands are produced every week. Dolls' eyes vary considerably in size, shape, and colour. There are large wondering eyes for bouncing wax maidens, and little blue eyes for the tiny "hop-o'-my-thumb" in India-rubber; eyes that, like some stars, are fixed, and eyes that, like other stars, are made to twinkle. Bright eyes, languishing eyes, bold staring eyes, and modest half-shut eyes, are included in the descriptions in constant request. Dummy, waxwork, bird and beast, require an equally varying ocular expression. Of course the most delicate and important branch of all is the producion of human eyes. The latter is of comparatively recent date in Birmingham, and Mr. Charles Pache, of Lower Hurst-street, has the credit of its introduction. The process of manufacture, although to an on-looker simple enough, requires great manipulative skill. The workman takes a number of thin glass rods of the required colours, and heating the end of a blow-pipe, he "gathers" from each one sufficient for his purpose, on the end of a wire. The first "gathering," which is of white glass, forms the white of the eye. Another, red, the colour required for the iris, is similarly heated and "gathered" on to the white, a black spot being added last of all to form the pupil. So artistically true are these eyes made that numbers who use "one to match" are credited by the uninitiated with having two natural and unimpaired organs of vision.

Some curiosities in the shape of bells are not unfrequently produced in Birmingham. An order for ten thousand bells, 12oz. in weight each, and all painted a gaudy green, was executed a few years since for an African Prince, whose humour it was to put the whole of these little tinklers into his new palace. Another native monarch ordered, about the same time, through our townsman, Mr. J. Wilson Browne, a number of polished ship bells, in elegant brass frames, and mounted on mahogany stands, some of which were engraved with the assumed name of the distinguished potentate, "Yellow Duke, Esq." Musical hand-bells are still made for village ringing clubs, whose melodies sound so cheerily across the crisp snow at Yule-tide. Cattle and horse-bells, with oblong mouth, conical sides, and square iron-looped top are made in considerable quantities, as also are the sleigh-bells for Iceland reindeers, and sheep bells, of semi-circle form,

> Whose drowsy tinklings lull the distant plain.

The earliest steel pens were made of a piece of tubular steel, the junction of the edges forming the "nib," and the back resembled somewhat in shape the old quill, or the modern "barrel-pen." These pens were expensive toys, realising wholesale as much as five shillings each. An immense prejudice existed for a long time against the steel pen, and would have been much longer sustained but for the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. James Perry, promoter of the "Perryian system" of education, whose steel pens were made by Mr. Josiah Mason, the eminent philanthropist, whose Orphanage at Erdington was recently noticed in the ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS. The weekly production of steel pens in Birmingham exceeds 65,000 gross, consuming 6½ tons of steel, and affording employment to nearly 2,000 workpeople.

The manufacturer of the steel wire used in the Atlantic cable kept 250 workpeople fully employed for eleven months, in which time he supplied a quantity exceeding 30,000 miles in length. Steel wire is very largely made in Birmingham for needles, fish-hooks, music strings, small tools, umbrella frames, crinoline, and ropes. Crinoline wire, owing to the fickleness of female fashion, is on the decline. The increased demand for steel wire during the last few years is however shown by the returns of the eminent firm of Webster and Horsfall. In 1849 their annual make was 50 tons. Their present annual production considerably exceeds 2,000 tons!

"Brummagem buttons" are famous all the world over, but few have any idea of the variety and extent of product in this department of trade in the "hardware village." The days of bright gilt buttons have departed, but in their place the ingenuity of Birmingham artisans is taxed to produce buttons in ivory, glass, pearl, and other material to suit the fashion of the hour. One firm (Dain, Watts, and Manton,) employ 250 hands, and consume annually 63,000 yards of linen and 34 tons of metal in the manufacture of linen buttons. "Corozo nuts," the fruit of a kind of palm tree growing in Central America, are largely used in the Birmingham button trade. These nuts grow in clusters, each cluster being enclosed in an outer case like a chestnut, and the whole bunch thus enclosed is about as large as a man's two clenched fists, but, as much of this is shell, and a further portion core, there is less than half the actual material good for use. Mr. John P. Turner says that the nut is of a beautiful milky white, something softer to the touch and lighter in weight than ivory. It is readlly turned in the lathe, and can be dyed all colours. Not less than sixteen tons weight of these nuts are used every week in Birmingham, the value of the material ranging from £25 to £30 per ton. The principal pearls used in the button trade are the white-edged shells of Macassar, the "mothers" of the orient pearl so prized by beauty, and their value to the consumer is about £150 per ton. Then there are the yellow-edged "Manilla,,' the "black shell" of the Pacific, and the varied though less treasured pearls of Alexandria, Bombay, and Panama. Of the 6,000 persons employed in button making here the pearl branch absorbs 2,000, and two-thirds of the whole number are women and children.

St. Paul's district has been termed the Ghetto of Birmingham, and the boundary of the Israelites' quarters is as clearly defined as in Rome and other Continental cities. Almost every Birmingham Jew is also a jeweller, and it is odd how exclusively the craft has centred itself in this part of the town. There are some 7,000 jewellers, silversmiths, and kindred craftsmen in Birmingham, and some 20,000 persons are dependent upon this branch of industry. The gold and silver annually used by these cunning craftsmen in the thousand and one varieties of this product is roughly estimated at a million sterling! The jewellers, in turning over this vast sum, must be ever saying, in the words of Shakespeare—

> "There's the note;
> How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
> The fineness of the gold and charge for fashion."

The said "fineness of the gold," by-the-bye, considerably varies in Birmingham. The standard gold of the realm has 2 parts of alloy in 24, watch cases have 6 parts in 24, and ordinary Birmingham gold has at the least 9 parts of alloy in the same quantity.

Gilt toys are made here at what Dickens would call a "ridiculously small sum," as a single example will suffice. A locket, ornamented, shaped like a volume, with hinges and clasp, and containing on either side a portrait of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was lately made in large quantities and sold at a fair profit for one halfpenny each!

Among the "things not generally known," even to equestrians, is the character of the raw material used by the saddlers in Birmingham and elsewhere. Mr. Middlemore enlightens us on this subject, and his remarks on pigskin, of which the very best saddles are made, are worth quoting:—"None of the pigs of England and Wales are flayed, and we make our acquaintance with the English skin only in the form of 'crackling.' Our main supply of hogskin comes from Scotland. Whether our thrifty neighbours are unconscious of the enhanced piquancy which the crackling gives to pork, or whether they prefer to sacrifice their pleasures for the sake of the saddlery trade we leave the curious to determine." Certainly the skins they send us are vastly superior to those furnished by other countries both for endurance and excellence of colour, however far short their notions of roast pig may be of the ideal set forth by Charles Lamb in his pleasant "dissertation."

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The breakfast given by the Mayor of Worcester (R. E. Barnett, Esq.) to his friends at the Guildhall, Worcester, yesterday (Friday), will be illustrated in our next Number by a full-page engraving.

On Friday evening the town of Solihull was lighted with gas for the first time.

Earl Dudley, Captain Fraser, and party have gone to Suez to take part in the canal demonstrations.

Several hundred pounds damage has been caused by the falling of a shaft at one of Lord Granville's collieries at Hanley.

The chrysanthemum show at Wolverhampton on Friday and Saturday was very successful. The flowers were beautiful specimens, and the company large and fashionable.

Eliza Cooper was serving a threshing-machine at Chaddesley Corbet on Saturday, and was caught in the machinery. She died at the Kidderminster Infirmary of her injuries.

The Bishop of Worcester has instituted the Rev. F. W. Kittermaster, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, late vicar of Edgton, Salop, to the Vicarage of All Saints', Coventry.

The Walsall Guardians at their last meeting fixed two shillings as the amount of remuneration to the medical officers for every case of successful vaccination amongst the indoor paupers.

On Tuesday, Mr. Edwin Lees, senior vice-president of the Worcester Naturalists' Field Club, was presented by the club with his portrait (executed by Mr. Solomon Cole) and a tea service.

Lord Somerville is lying dangerously ill at the Regent Hotel, Leamington. His lordship returned from Australia a few months ago, on his succeeding to the title of his cousin, who was killed in the hunting field.

A Nottinghamshire clergyman writes to *Notes and Queries* that in some villages it is the custom, on the death of a master of a family, not only to inform the bees of the death, but to give them a piece of the funeral cake and beer sweetened with sugar. The bees die if not told of their master's death!

William Jones and John Thompson, for concealing themselves under a seat in a second-class carriage at Dudley Port, with intent to defraud the London and North Western Railway Company, were on Saturday fined fifteen shillings each; in default, they were sent to jail for twenty-one days.

We are informed that the men in the employment of D. Dixon, Esq., the new Mayor of Grantham, celebrated his election to office by a supper among themselves. The Mayor having stated that he could not afford them a treat, they paid for their own supper, but our informant states that the Mayoress contributed handsomely towards the entertainment.—*Lincoln Standard.*

We regret to learn of the serious illness of the Duchess d'Aumale. It will be remembered that last week the Prince of Wales was to have visited their R. H. the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale at their beautiful Worcestershire seat near Evesham; and that the regretted indisposition of the Duchess caused the Prince to postpone his visit to Woodnorton. Our accounts of her Royal Highness's health lead us to fear that some time must elapse before she recovers sufficiently to enable her to receive her distinguished visitor.

At the meeting of the Warwick Guardians on Saturday, a letter was read from the Poor-law Board, dated November 19th, with reference to the boarding-out system of Workhouse children, stating they are willing to a trial of the scheme in question, and will not raise any objection to the specific proposal of the Guardians, and enclosing copy of letter addressed by them to the Evesham Union, dated April 3rd, 1869, as to the general consideration, which, in their opinion, ought to guide the Guardians in their arrangements for boarding-out children.

A strike of the puddlers has caused some alarm at Hanley. On Monday evening the underhand puddlers at Shelton Bar and Etruria Forges, struck work without notice, in consequence of being refused a rise of wages of threepence per ton. A number of the men went to work, but some of them were induced to turn out by a great majority; and failing to influence the few remaining in, the turn-outs pelted them with stones. Only one man was slightly hurt. A strong body of police having arrived, the rioters retired. The police patrolled the streets all night.

At the meeting of the Wolverhampton Guardians on Friday, Mr. T. Steward, one of the Board's medical officers, attended to explain a complaint that had been made against him by Maria Pater, who had informed the Board at a previous meeting that upon her delivering to Mr. T. Steward an order from the relieving officer to attend her in her confinement, he told her that he had a large number of such cases and was not paid for them, and that she must get a midwife to attend her and he would pay half the charges. Mr. Steward now said three parts of what the woman had stated was untrue; if he had erred it was not intentionally, but from want of judgment. He promised that there should be no future ground of complaint against him.

After a few hours' illness, Lord Foley died at the Hôtel Bristol, Paris, on Saturday morning. The late lord was "teller" of the Whig party in the House of Lords for several years, and in successive Administrations, including the present, held the Court appointment of Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. The Foley family are descended from Richard Foley, who made a name from the fortune he amassed by his ironworks at Stourbridge. He died in 1657, leaving by his wife Alice, daughter of Mr. William Brindley, of Hyde, county Stafford, a numerous progeny. His second son, Thomas, of Witley Court, Worcestershire, increased his inheritance by marrying Anne, daughter and heir of Mr. John Browne, of Spelmonden, in Kent, and left at his decease a large landed property in several counties, particularly in Worcestershire and Herefordshire.

The dates of the Winter Assizes are settled. Mr. Justice Montague Smith will open the commission at Stafford, November 22; Warwick, December 6; Worcester, December 10; Cardiff, December, 14; Gloucester, December 20.

The First Staffordshire (Hanley) Volunteer Artillery Corps had their annual shooting on Saturday at Etruria butts, Hanley. The first prize, £4 10s. was won by Sergeant Wyatt, with 38 marks; the second, £3 10s., by Quarter-master Cartlidge, with a score of 36; £2 5s., by Sergeant Holloway, 30; the seventh, 25s., by Coporal Llewellyn, 29.

The old-established and most respectable firm of corn merchants, James Pim and Company, who have important establishments in London, Dublin, and Liverpool, have suspended, with liabilities of upwards of £200,000. The cause is the late serious fall in the price of wheat, and the impossibility of obtaining advances on bills of lading, in the present state of the trade.

A large tuyere burst on Monday morning at the Level Old Furnaces, Brierley Hill, belonging to Mr. J. Holcroft. At about a quarter past nine o'clock the front tuyere on the right side facing the furnace was heard to explode, and in a second masses of red-hot iron and scoria were flung over the "pig-bed," burning Mr. Pearson, the manager; Benjamin Coombes, Robert Evans, Joseph Smith, and Edward Barnes. Mr. Pearson and Coombes ran wildly about, screaming in the most heart-rending manner. A Mr. Hill seized Coombes, threw him down, pulled off his coat, and quickly enveloped him it, thus putting out the flames. Charles Dean ran to Mr. Pearson, who was in a fearful state. His face, neck, and hands were horribly burnt, and his clothes were nothing but tinder. In his agony the unfortunate gentleman wrung his hands together, and large pieces of skin and smaller pieces of flesh fell away with the force of his grip. The other men were more or less burnt, but not nearly so bad as Mr. Pearson and Coombes. Medical attendance was quickly sought, and Messrs. Walker and Ashmead, surgeons, were soon at the scene of the explosion. After some slight attention, the injured men were conveyed home in cabs. Mr. Fisher, from the Earl of Dudley's furnaces close by, sent over a staff of men to assist Messrs. Holcroft in clearing the place, and preventing any further damage. In about three hours they had the furnace in working order again. Mr. Casson, from the Earl of Dudley's works, was also present. Coombes, Evans, Smith, and Barnes, although seriously burnt, are expected to recover, but at present it is not possible to say the same of Mr. Pearson.

There has been another collision on the Midland Railway. It occured on Wednesday evening, near Trent station, and within a mile or two of the scene of the late sad disaster which happened to the Leicester excursion train. It appears that several waggons of a ballast train bound from Derby to Leicester became loose near Trent and blocked up the line. Men were sent back with fog signals to stop the Derby express, which leaves that station at 5-15, but they were too late to prevent a collision, although the driver of the express shut off the steam and the breaks were applied. The engine of the express dashed violently into the rear of the ballast train, breaking the guard's van and the truck next to it into splinters. Fortunately, the guard and some twenty railway labourers who were in the next waggon jumped out before the collision occurred and escaped with but slight injuries. Some of the passengers in the express train were severely shaken and bruised, but none seriously hurt. Nearly an hour elapsed before the fragments were cleared away.

St. Leonard's parish church, Bilston, which dates back to the 16th century, was re-opened on Thursday week, after being closed for repairs for several months; and the re-opening was marked by the first of a series of harvest thanksgiving services. The restoration includes the erection of a memorial pulpit to the late Bishop of Lichfield, choir seats, light altar rails, two new gas standards in the chancel, and the paving of the floor of the choir and chancel with Godwin tiles. The cost of the work is £275, of which £205 was raised before the re-opening. Messrs. Higham, Wolverhampton, have done the work. The Rev. Sir L. Stamer, who had been announced as the preacher for the evening, unfortunately fractured his arm at the end of last week, and so was prevented from keeping his engagement. From various causes several clergymen who were requested to preach instead were unable to do so. Consequently the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Jordan, the curate in charge, who took for his text Acts. viii, 48. "God dwelleth not in temples made with hands." The congregation was large and the offertory amounted to upwards of £20. The services were continued on Sunday, when the morning preacher was the Rev. J. H. Iles, Rector of St. Peter's and Rural Dean; afternoon the curate in charge; evening preacher, the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson, Vicar of St. Michael's, Handsworth.

A Birmingham suit (Cadbury *v.* Smith) was before the Master of the Rolls on Monday. It was a suit instituted to obtain payment of a legacy of £1,000, given to the General Hospital of Birmingham under two wills, one of John Wade, and his mother, Francis Wade. The will of John Wade was made in July, 1832, whereby he gave his real and personal estate to Samuel Smith, Edward Lee, and Thomas Robinson, to invest for his mother and his sister, for their joint lives, and for the survivor for life, and after the death of the survivor to transfer and assign the capital to such persons and to such interests as his mother should by her will appoint. He died shortly afterwards, and the will was proved on the 13th February, 1833. Immediately after the will was proved, the mother made her will, on the 23rd of February, and she gave by her will the whole of her property (reciting the will of her son) to the executors of her son's will, upon trust, to give certain legacies, £500 to the town of Birmingham, and £1,000 to the General Hospital at Birmingham (which was represented by the plaintiffs), and certain other sums of money, amongst others, £1,000 to the General Infirmary of Leeds, besides £20 a year to be distributed in the shape of bread at Christmas. She died in October, 1836, and this bill was filed in 1866, by the representatives of the Birmingham Hospital, claiming to be entitled to the £1,000 under the legacy. The Master of the Rolls dismissed the appeal with costs.

On Friday, at the Dudley Borough Police-court, Nancy Whitehouse, landlady of the Blue Boar public-house, was charged by the Excise authorities with brewing without having previously entered the amount of malt in her book. The Bench fined the defendant £50, one quarter of the full penalty, and recommended that it should be further reduced to £5. The Supervisor of Excise (Mr. David) promised to forward the recommendation.

The Bishop of Lincoln has recently consecrated a new chancel of the parish church of Stubton, near Newark. There are new seats in the nave, and stalls in the chancel; the altar stands on an elevation of three steps, and there is a new oak pulpit, besides other improvements. The cost of the restoration is £700. The chancel is intended to be a memorial of the late rector, the Rev. W. S. Hampson, who died in 1868. There were two services. After the last the Bishop and clergy, with a considerable number of the neighbouring gentry, were entertained at luncheon by George Nevile, Esq., and Mrs. Nevile, at whose residence (Stubton Hall) the Bishop had been received on the previous evening.

A case of alleged embezzlement at Derby is exciting great local interest. A surgeon named William B. Carr, aged 23, is in the custody of the police, on a very serious charge of embezzlement. Carr was assistant to Mr. Bland, surgeon, Landsacre, near Long Eaton, Derbyshire, and, it will doubtless be remembered, was the medical gentleman who attended the sufferers, and afterwards gave evidence, in the lamentable accident on the Midland Railway, near Trent. In his capacity as assistant, it is said, he has embezzled large sums of money belonging to his employer, and on Monday last absconded. The day but one following, a warrant for his apprehension, on a charge of embezzling the sum of £13 from Mr. Bland, was placed in the hands of Sergeant Cupit, who proceeded to London, where he succeeded on Friday in apprehending Mr. Carr. In his possession were found two large portmanteaus, which contained every article necessary for a long sea voyage, the value of which could not amount to less than £80 or £90. In addition to a new gold watch and chain, were found on his person £13 or £14 in cash. It transpired also from a document that Mr. Carr had entered into an agreement with Holder Brothers and Company, brokers, of London, as to his voyage to Melbourne, Australia, undertaking for a cabin passage thence, with all first-class necessaries on board (wine and beer excluded), to render all medical assistance in his power in consideration thereof. The ship he was to sail in was the Orwell. Upon being taken into custody in the city he made no reply. He was subsequently brought to Derby in charge of Sergeant Cupit.

The Dean of Worcester presided on Thursday week at the annual meeting of the Worcester Church Choral Association. According to the report, the proposal of last year, that the offertories should be devoted entirely to central, and the enrolments and subscriptions to local expenses, had worked so satisfactorily that only two applications for grants in aid had been received, xiz., from Worcester and Kidderminster. There was a balance in hand on the year of £14., which added to £67 left on last year's accounts, made a disposable balance of £81; and the committee mentioned the strong desire which prevailed for a general meeting of the choirs in union at the Cathedral this year. There were certain difficulties in the way, on account of the incomplete state of the restoration; but the committee thought these were not insuperable. The report was adopted, and thanks voted to the officers: the Rev. W. Rayson was re-elected secretary. It was resolved to hold an aggregate meeting of the choirs in the Cathedral on August 18th, if the sanction of the Dean and Chapter could be obtained. The Dean said he could not hold out much hope of this. He had had no opportunity of consulting his brethren of the Chapter, but he would lay the matter before them next day, and he invited the secretary to attend the meeting of the chapter. Speaking for himself, however, he said he thought in consequence of the incompleteness of the restoration, and the necessity of incurring certain expenses in pulling down a hording which had just been replaced after the Triennial Festival, it would be better to postpone the intention to a future time. He did not wish to discourage the hope that at that future time the use of the cathedral would be granted for the purpose.

Another death has resulted from the administration of chloroform. An inquest was held on Friday by Mr. Phillips, the Wolverhampton coroner, on the body of a drover named Benjamin Perry, aged 36. Perry was suffering from a stiff wrist, and had been admitted to the South Staffordshire hospital on the 6th instant. An operation being considesed necessary, on Thursday Perry was put under the influence of chloroform, administered by Dr. Bottle. Mr. V. Jackson, the senior surgeon of the hospital, said: deceased was thoroughly under the influence of chloroform on Thursday, and witness had forcibly bent the wrist in various directions about half-a-dozen times, when Dr. Bottle, who had administered the chloroform, told him that the patient had stopped breathing. They immediately resorted to means to restore the patient, using electricity, galvanism, artificial respiration, and taking blood from the veins of the neck, but their efforts were unsuccessful. During the whole of the time before this Dr. Bottle was feeling the patient's pulse; his attention was completly fixed upon him, and paying him every attention. As no dangerous symptons had attended the administration of chloroform on the two previous occasions witness did not anticipate any danger on this occasion. The healthiest and weakest persons occasionally died under chloroform, but the per centage of deaths annually was as small as one in many thousands of cases. It was due to the hospital that he should state that the greatest care was taken in giving chloroform; it was always administered by one person, and in consequence of the frequent administrations that person had gained an amount of experience which rendered chloroform as harmless as possible. This was the first case of death from chloroform that had occured in the hospital. Dr. Bottle, physician's assistant at the hospital, said he never knew a person's pulse stop so suddenly as the deceased's did. The jury found that deceased died whilst under the influence of chloroform, innocently administered.

The Church of Melton Mowbray has been restored and was re-opened on Sunday week. The wooden partition between the nave and the other parts of the church having been removed during the preceding week, the building as a whole was for the first time thrown open for public worship. A judicious arrangement of seats had been made down the nave on the still incomplete floor, and there were large congregations.

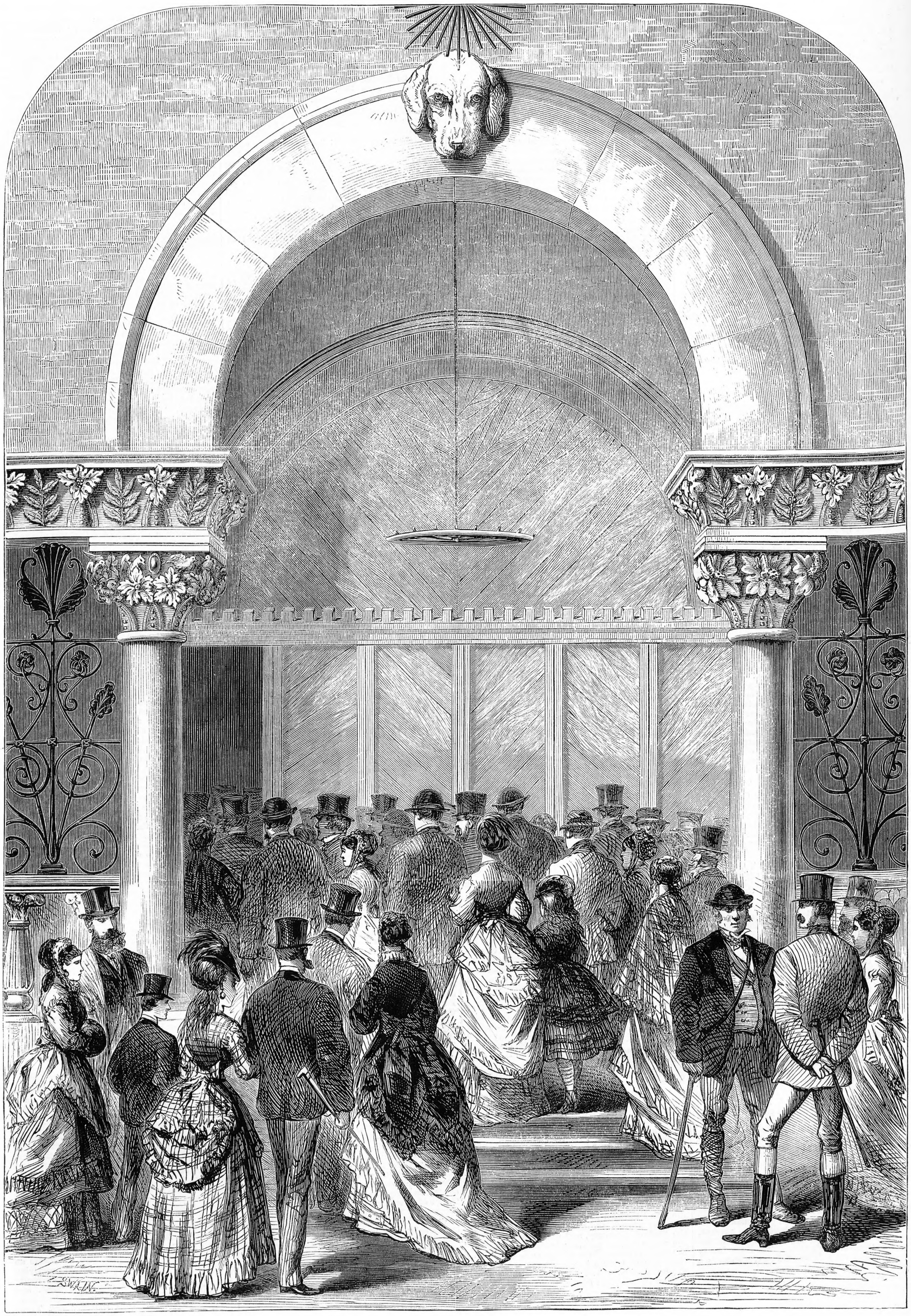
Hannah Hales, wife of a shoemaker at Derby, cut her throat fatally on Friday. She appears to have left the house suddenly, and, evidently with the intention of drowning herself, went to a pit at the back part of the house, and plunged head foremost into it. Finding it not sufficiently deep for the purpose of drowning, she hastened back to the house, took out her husband's razor, and committed the fatal act. She had done it so effectually that she fell exhausted, by the rush of blood, on to the floor, where she lay when Mr. Foulds arrived.

On Monday the subject of middle-class education was discussed at a meeting of the friends of the Denstone school and of the Woodward system of middle-class education, held at the Exchange, Wolverhampton, the Ven. Archdeacon Moore presiding. The chairman, observing that it had been objected that the scheme for the establishment of a middle-class school at Denstone similar to that of St. Nicholas College, in Sussex, was intended to promote Romanising teaching, quoted Archdeacon Hare's high opinion of the scheme, and said he had taken the greatest pains, before the last meeting at Stafford, to ascertain for his own satisfaction, and that of one of the leading members of the county, what ground there was for the charge that the students were trained to confession. He asked Dr. Lowe, "Do you in any way constrain, do you in any way encourage, these lads to the practice of confession?" He answered, "Certainly not; what we do is this. There are persons brought up upon a principal of high pressure under parents and masters. They come to us with an idea that they relieve their conscience by the confession which the law allows, and we cannot refuse to allow them to do so." He asked Dr. Lowe if there was any encouragement given to a general confession of sin, or only that confession which the Church of England allowed by the rubric—that particular confession of what pressed upon the conscience when about to receive the communion. Dr. Lowe said it was the latter. Were it the former—were it any general system of confession that was allowed—he should think it his duty to inform the bishop of the diocese, because it would be contrary to the principles and practice of the Church of England. Any one who knew Dr. Lowe knew that he was as much above any sort of subtlety or misleading as any man in the realm. Therefore he could see nothing to support the charges that had been brought against these schools.

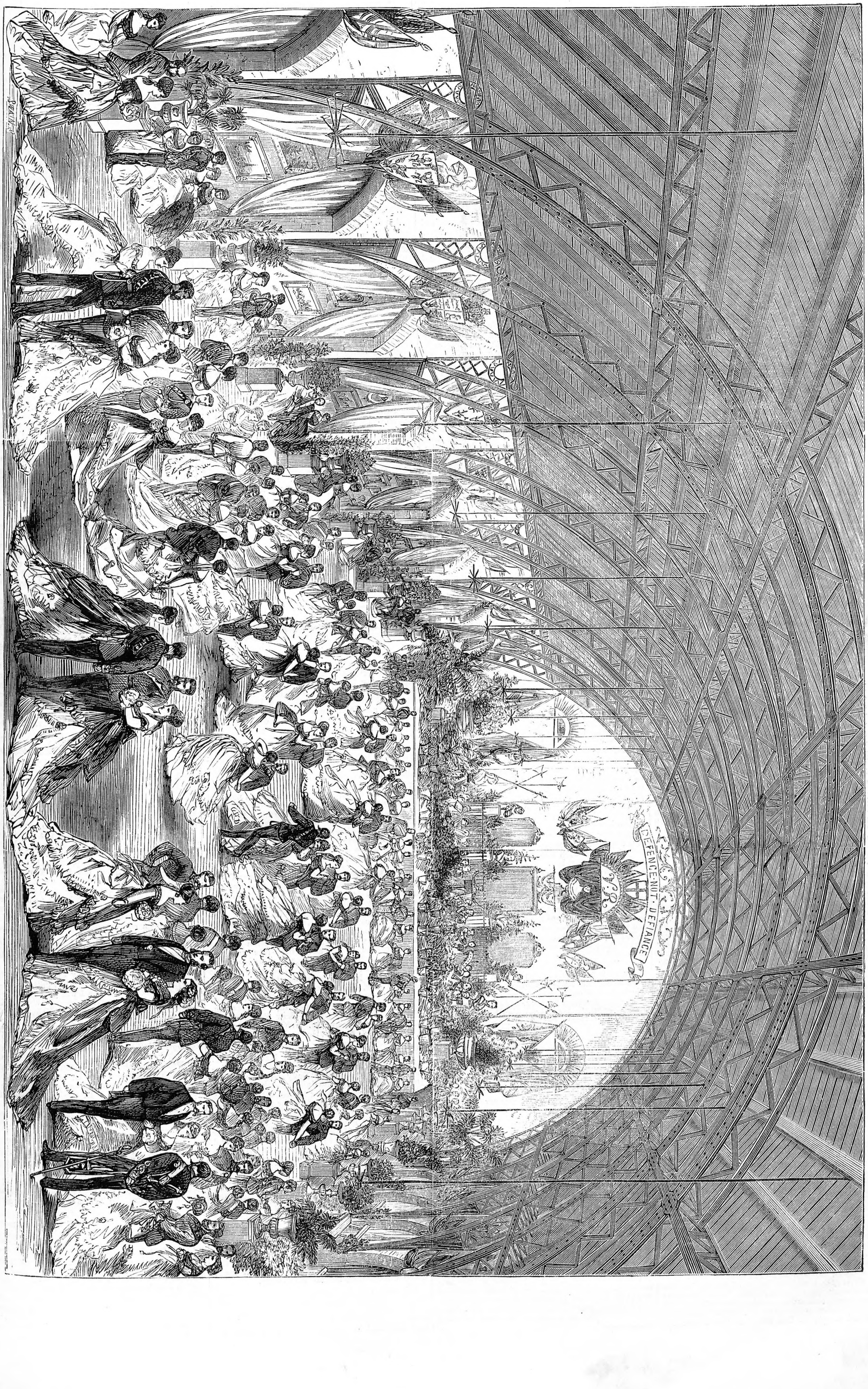
The *Morning Advertiser* says Mr. Gladstone will in the course of a few days nominate a suffragan bishop—a course which no Prime Minister for many generations past has been called upon to take. It appears that Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, brought under the notice of the Prime Minister a matter of which he had often spoken in the Lower House of Convocation as the Archdeacon of Westminster—that there was an unrepealed Act of Henry VIII. which provided for the appointment of a suffragan bishop when the bishop of any see was unable sufficiently to discharge the duties. The bishop has announced that Her Majesty's Government, with the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, has consented that we shall have a suffragan for the diocese of Lincoln; and, accordingly, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, Dr. Wordsworth has submitted to the Prime Minister the names of two clergymen, one of whom he will select to be suffragan bishop. The names are those of the Venerable Henry Mackenzie, M.A., Archdeacon of Nottingham, and the Rev. F. Morse, M.A., vicar of St. Mary, Nottingham. No doubt seems to exist that Mr. Gladstone will select Archdeacon Mackenzie, who was for many years vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the London parish in which Mr. Gladstone resides. He had previously been vicar of Great Yarmouth, where he had succeeded in greatly improving the ecclesiastical condition of the parish; and also vicar of St. James's, Bermondsey. In 1855 Lord Cranworth, then Lord Chancellor, nominated him to the rectory of Tydd, St. Mary, near Wisbech, but this he exchanged, a year or two ago, for one in the Nottinghamshire district of Lincoln diocese, of which he is archdeacon. Mr. Morse, although a much younger clergyman, has seen much parochial work, having been curate of Tamworth, incumbent of St. John's, Birmingham, and since 1864 vicar of the large parish of St. Mary, Nottingham. The Act of Parliament does not provide that a suffragan bishop shall be *cum jure successionis*, and however many may be consecrated the arrangements of seats in the House of Lords will not be in any way interfered

---

READINGS BY MR. D. D. HOME.—This gentleman—who has recently come forward as a "reader," and has been sufficiently successful to justify him in continuing his career in a profession which includes Charles Dickens, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Walter Montgomery, and Miss Glyn—gave a Reading at the Freemasons' Hall, Birmingham, on Wednesday evening, to a tolerably large and certainly appreciative audience. The programme consisted of selections from the writings of Tennyson, E. A. Poe, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Walter Thornbury, &c., and was so diversified as to be by turns humourous and pathetic. In the strict sense of the word, Mr. Home "reads" very little or not at all, but delivers the text from memory—in itself no inconsiderable acquirement. Mr. Home possesses great dramatic power, is an elocutionist of a high order, has a sympathetic voice which carries his hearers with him, and entertains an audience for nearly two hours without wearying them in the slightest degree, or apparently fatiguing himself. Not missing a point, and apparently most relishing "The Grandmother," "The Death of th' Owd Squire," and Trowbridge's "Vagabonds," Mr. Home's audience on Wednesday evidently highly appreciated the Readings and the ability of the Reader, who was warmly and frequently applauded. Mr. Home was to read at Wolverhampton last night (Friday), and will appear at Shrewsbury next week. Mr. Home read under difficulties, owing to the reverberation of the room.



THE BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW: ENTRANCE TO CURZON HALL. *(See page 213.)*


DEFENCE·NOT·DEFIANCE

OPENING OF THE NEW VOLUNTEER DRILL HALL AT DERBY: INAUGURAL BALL. *(See page 222.)*

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The Press and sporting men seem quite at loggerheads just now. Last week we noticed certain passages of arms between the *Sportsman* and Mr. Topham, and the *Malton Gazette* and Mr. Peck; and now Sir Joseph Hawley, incensed by some very outrageous comments on his policy with regard to the Liverpool Cup, has brought an action for libel against the proprietors of two weekly papers. In the former instances the "Fourth Estate" came off with flying colours; but Dr. Shorthouse and Mr. Robins, who both tendered apologies, have been committed for trial, as the articles in question seem to have quite exceeded the bounds of fair criticism. At a time when Sir Charles Legard, Colonel Astley, Mr. Pryor, and other gentlemen are about to retire from the turf, it is most satisfactory that it should receive such an important accession as the Marquis of Westminster. His lordship has already sent two or three yearlings to Stanton, to be trained by Wadlow, and, *on dit*, that he intends to purchase Blue Gown, who will not unworthily carry the Touchstone colours. A meeting of "chairmen of race-meetings, lessees, and clerks of courses," takes place on Monday next, to consider the recent edicts of the Jockey Club, with regard to two-year-old running and selling races. It is to be hoped that an organised opposition to that body will not be decided upon.

A most successful meeting took place at Shrewsbury last week, and eleven races won by a head attest the excellence of the handicapping. Brick carried off a steeplechase and a hurdle race; but in the latter, Holman, probably with an eye to the Croydon weights, put rather "too fine a point on it," and allowed Fan to make a dead heat with him. Border Knight won a couple of welter races; and Vestminster, running for the first time since his Cambridgeshire victory, only just managed to give Chanoinesse 5lbs. and a head beating. Lumley showed unexpected staying powers in the Queen's Plate, in which the once great Mandrake displayed no vestige of his fine form; but Mysotis, who is remarkably partial to her Majesty's money, was not to be denied. Tuesday's racing was uninteresting, the only noticeable feature being the hollow defeat of three old horses by the pretty little White Slave, who had much the worst of the weights. Thanks to Romping Girl's unlucky stumble, bookmakers got the most genuine "turn-up" of the season in the Shrewsbury Cup. Ecartè was never backed, except coupled with his stable companion Lily; no sporting writer discussed his chance; he did not appear in a single list of probable starters; and the great majority of people did not even notice that he was entered for the race. The crack three-year-olds, represented by Perry Down, Martyrdom, and George Osbaldeston, performed as badly as usual, and they seem almost as bad a lot as those of '65, that year of "wheelers," Gladiateur always excepted.

The Shobdon Cup, which was won by the flying Léonie in 1867 and 1868, brought out a very high-class field. The conditions, however, need revision, as Miss Dayrell and Fichu, having never won a weight-for-age race, had such a pull in the weights that they were sure to beat all the rest. Sunlight displayed his usual fractious temper at the post; but he finished fourth, and, as he was in receipt of only 4lbs. from Fichu (one of the best "milers" in England), and gave White Slave 10lbs. and a beating on this form, he appears to possess a fair chance for next year's Derby, if he will only run generously; but we fear he is a thorough Marksman in disposition. His running in the Newport Gold Cup was not so good, as, though he could hardly be expected to beat Fichu at 12lbs, a moderate horse like Argyle ought not to have run him so close when conceding the same weight. A half-mile welter race fell to old Pantaloon, who so often carried the "scarlet and white hoops" of the poor Marquis of Hastings to victory. A contemporary, in noticing this race, is guilty of a rather amusing perversion of Shakespeare, and (thanks, perhaps, to the printer) speaks of "the lean and *slippery* Pantaloon."

Now that the end of the racing season has arrived, statistics of winning horses, owners, &c., will soon appear. At present the only list published is one of winning jockeys, compiled up to November 19th, so that there will be many alterations in it. George Fordham, for the fifth successive year, is at the head of affairs, with 95 wins out of 295 mounts, whilst he has only 83 unplaced mounts to his name. Little Hunt, who has risen in his profession as rapidly as Grimshaw or Kenyon, is a good second, with 91 wins, but his mounts are considerably in excess of Fordham's. Butler and Jeffery run a dead heat for third place, with 88 victories apiece; at a wide interval French succeeds them, with 71 wins; and after him comes Kenyon, with 67. Wells, who rides solely for Sir Joseph Hawley, and must often groan over "this too solid flesh," has secured far the best average, as 16 of his 27 mounts are winning ones.

The West Teviotdale and Altcar Clubs were the principal coursing meetings of last week. At the former the Cauld Kails were in renewed force. Fleuron, by Cauld Kail—Forest Flower, divided the Stobs Castle Stakes with Malcolm; and the Puppy Stakes was divided between Challenge, by Cauld Kail—Bergamot, and Sunbeam, by Beckford—Brightness. A large number of Racing Hopfactor puppies came out at the Altcar meeting, and ran remarkably well. Singing Master, by Racing Hopfactor—Sola, beat Bacchanal, an own brother to Challenge, for the Sefton Stakes, but he had to run three courses to do it. Brigade, who has quite fulfilled her early promise, beat Cock Robin in the third round of the Altcar Club Cup, and finally divided with Bacchante. Charming May went down in her first course, and quite confirmed the idea that she is nothing like as good as she was last year.

Even such insatiable lovers of rowing as the Tynesiders must have had their full of the sport last week; and, on the whole, they will be well satisfied with the result of the various races. The second victory of the North in the four-oared match was, as we remarked in a previous article, a foregone conclusion: but the change of position in the Thames boat was a decided advantage, and produced a somewhat closer race. The Tyne crew, however, was far too powerful for the Londoners, and won with consummate ease. William Sadler seems to have lost his race entirely from want of condition, as, when Brown was dying away at the finish, he was far too exhausted to take advantage of it. No one will grudge the plucky American his well-deserved victory, for during his stay in this country he has shown a most manly and straightforward spirit. The gallant manner in which Kelley and Joseph Sadler beat Renforth and Taylor in the double-sculling match must have quite put the Londoners in heart again after their two defeats. It was a pity a foul should have occurred, but the blame rested entirely with the Northerners, and the decision of the referee was universally pronounced fair and right.

LEAVING THE SHOW.

The outside public seldom hear or see much of life "behind the curtain." Occasionally some novelist lifts the veil and gives a life-like portraiture of those whose existence is passed behind the scenes, just, for example, as Dickens has done in "The Old Curiosity Shop," where we get more than glimpses of the arcana of the showfolk—of Messrs. Codlin and Short, Mrs. Jarley, "Grinder's Lot," and the gentleman with the performing dogs. Of course in the novelist's word-pictures there is a degree of what many persons mistakenly call "exaggeration," but which is really only the colour necessary to invest our every-day life with additional attraction. Here is a brief chapter of show-life *un*-exaggerated—with no more "colour" given to it than that furnished by the reporter for the *Midland Counties' Express*, who reports that on Friday last the Governor of the Wolverhampton Board of Guardians presented before the Board a girl, eight years old, stating that she had been brought to the workhouse by two gentlemen to whom she had appealed for protection from the violence of a man with whom she had been travelling, helping him to get his living by playing a brass instrument. He said the girl herself told him that the man was about four years since staying at her sister's, a beerhouse, at Exeter, and that her sister arranged with the man and his wife to take the child and teach her to play an instrument. She went with them, and two years ago the woman left her husband, since which time she had been with the man, who, she said, had frequently beaten her. The girl, who [says the reporter] is evidently a precocious child, was questioned, and stated that her father had been dead many years, and when she left Exeter the man promised that she should go and see her mother every year, but she had not been once. The man had had three girls besides herself, given up to him by their parents to learn music, and at one time she "took the lead" among them, but latterly he had had only one girl besides herself, and that girl "was the best player in Denmark." The man had a house at Kate's Hill, which was shut up when he was travelling, and he sometimes stayed for a week or two at a time in Wolverhampton, lodging at a public-house in Salop-street. He also visited Bilston, and stayed at a public-house there. She could play a good many instruments, but she usually played "tenor." She did not want to go to the man again. Mr. Willcock jocularly said they could hardly have had a greater acquisition to the workhouse at the present time than this young lady, as they were about establishing a brass band in the boys' school, but the Clerk said he was afraid they could not allow her to remain in the house long enough to be of much service as an instructress, as they must think of requiring the proper persons to support her. The Governor also said the rules as to classification would not admit of her staying on the boys' side of the house. Mr. Mead was instructed to admit the child into the workhouse as a destitute person, and to decline to give her up to the man if he applied for her, and the Clerk was requested to make the necessary inquiries with the view of compelling her friends to support her. What will become of this musical waif, thus relinquishing the "tenor" because of the brutality with which her master treated her? Apparently she has no parents to whom she can return. "Down in Devon," in the Cathedral city of that fair shire, there seems to be a sister, who keeps a beerhouse, and who is not possessed of those absurd feelings which are called "sisterly affection," and "love," and that sort of thing—feelings which, however, we believe, are occasionally to be found even behind a beerhouse bar. The sister of this poor stroller is only a sister in name; and it would be a pity to send back to her this little performer, our interest in whom, we confess, is not lessened by the reporter's gratuitous assertion that "she is evidently a precocious child." Has Mr. Josiah Mason room in his splendid Home for such a foundling as this, whose musical capabilities might be made available at the Erdington Orphanage? If not, keep her in the Wolverhampton workhouse until some suitable employment can be got for her. But do not send her back to the Exeter sister, who not improbably might find the child occupation which she had better starve than enter upon.

Novel Inventions.—In the course of a speech recently made at Boston, United States, the Hon. S. G. Fish, Commissioner of Patents said:—"Invention is by no means confined to our mechanics. Our merchants invent, our soldiers and our sailors invent, our schoolmasters invent, our professional men invent, aye, and our women and our children invent. Cheap protection has been a fertiliser that has produced much growth of brain and much fruit of discovery. One man lately wished to patent the application of the Lord's Prayer, repeated in a loud voice to prevent stammering; another claimed a new and useful attachment of weight, or other article, possessing gravity, to a cow's tail, to prevent her from switching it while milking; another proposed to cure worms by extracting them by a delicate line and a tiny hook baited with a seductive pill; while a lady patented a crimping pin, which she declared might be used as a paper cutter, as a skirt supporter, as a paper file, as a child's pin, as a bouquet-holder, as a shawl fastener, or as a book mark."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

It has been said that only the Chinese can make gongs; the attempts of Europeans at this branch of musical manufacture having failed from the extreme brittleness of the alloy, which from analysis has been shown to be composed of twenty parts of tin to eighty of copper. It breaks like glass with a blow from a hard substance, and yet the gongs of China show marks of hammering; hence it was thought that the Oriental makers possessed the secret of first rendering the metal malleable and then re-hardening it. But a French mettalurgist has just told his Academy of Sciences that he has succeeded in forging the alloy by simply hammering it while at a dull red heat. The hot and cold conditions of the metal are as different as distinct substances, the former behaving on the anvil like soft iron, the latter like glass or porcelain. But the continual re-heating necessary to shape a gong makes the work very tedious; so it may be labour after all that renders the instruments expensive.

A novel idea, of likely benefit to submarine telegraphy, was propounded by Professor Zantedeschi at a late meeting of the Belgian Academy of Sciences. The learned Doctor showed that a submerged cable, formed of a conducting wire surrounded by outside protecting wires, is in effect a Leyden jar; and that when a message is conveyed say from Europe to America by charge through the inner conductor, the same message is reconveyed in reverse direction, that is, from America to Europe, discharged through the outer conductor. The signals repeat themselves backwards; and by establishing a recording apparatus at each extremity of the line, in connexion with the outer wires of the cable, the return message could be read off by the sender, who would thus see if his words had been correctly transmitted. One would like to hear of this suggestion being put to practical trial.

Gas as a combustible for heating rooms and for culinary purposes has had extensive trials: but on the whole it has not proved an effective and economical substitute for coal in the crude state. True, gas is clean and convenient, where it is laid on for lighting purposes, but in all existing systems of burning it for heat alone there is want of perfect combustion, and nasty smells are the consequence. For cookery it is excellent; the present writer dined for many years off gas-cooked meats, and can speak from experience upon the point; but in the hands of domestics it is susceptible of great waste, and thus it may become too costly for ordinary use; while, as in the case of warming apartments, it gives rise to unpleasant odours in the kitchen that cannot always be confined there. Now a French *fumiste*, M. Jacquet, declares that he has cured the old systems of burning of their evils, and made gas-stoves for warming and cooking that collect and utilize all the available heat of the flames and get rid of all the unconsumed and inodorous products. His plan is to use the reflected rays of heat and light, in some cases instead of, in other cases in conjunction with, the direct rays. He says that a polished reflector placed behind a gas burner casts heat into the surrounding air, and sets up currents which circulate and distribute warmth through the atmosphere of the apartment, while the noxious vapours may be made to pass away through a chimney. His cooking-ovens are formed of an annular burner surrounded by a bright metal cylinder, and these are said to roast or bake with great efficacy. A French scientific journal, *Les Mondes*, goes into extacies over a description of M. Jacquet's contrivances, calls their achievements marvellous, and looks upon the inventor as a public benefactor. To us, the boasted benefits are not so clear; after all a reflector can only collect and cast rays of heat and light in a particular direction; it cannot augment their total power; and one fails to perceive how a polished mirror placed behind a gas jet in the centre of a room can do more towards warming the contained air than the jet alone left free to radiate its heat in all directions. But we only surmise; our deponent says that he has proved. Any one who has a gas stove can easily test the point with a few sheets of tin.

Mr. Whittaker, of the Geological Survey Office, and Dr. Buchanan, Privy Council Sanitary Reporter, have been comparing death-rates with geological conditions in certain localities, and from examinations referring to consumptive disease in the counties of Kent, Surrey and Sussex they arrive at these conclusions:—1. That on pervious soils there is less consumption than on impervious soils. 2. That on high-lying pervious soils there is less consumption than on low-lying pervious soils. 3. That on sloping impervious soils there is less consumption than on flat impervious soils. Dampness of soil is, it would thus appear, a great cause of consumption. This was shown by an American physician, Dr. Bowditch, from evidence collected in New England and elsewhere, some years ago. When sub-soil water is carried away by judicious drainage, consumption is largely decreased.

A Commander in the Royal Navy, Mr. H. Gilmore, seeking fame *ultra crepidam*, has invented a new form of the Davy lamp for miners. Its object is to avert the dangers caused by careless pitmen opening their lamps, either to gain more light to work by, or to light their pipes, or for any other purpose. This is effectually accomplished by the plan, for any effort to get at the flame causes its extinction. The gauze cylinder is made to screw on to the body of the lamp, and when an attempt is made to unscrew it a trigger is released and an extinguisher instantly descends upon the wick, putting out the light. A diagram and more space than we can afford would be required to explain the details of the instrument, but any mechanic will conceive how the principle could be worked out. We have recently heard talk of another means of gaining the same end. The gauze chimney in this case is locked on; but the lock cannot be picked, for there is no keyhole. The bolt, which is of iron, is inside the lamp, and it is shot backwards and forwards by a powerful magnet which is kept in the manager's room. A man might have a great magnet about him, but not very likely.

Stimulated by the success of the steam-plough Mr. Howard is experimenting upon a steam-drill at his Bedford farm. The machine he has had constructed covers sixteen feet at a bout, and it will drill and harrow twenty acres a day. At one trial fifteen acres of wheat were put in before dinner, when a heavy rain stopped the work. The engine employed to haul the drill is self propelling, so that no horse work is required to move it from field to field. While on the subject of steam substitution for horse-power, we may note that Mr. Thompson's road engine has appeared in Paris, drawing a heavy Versailles omnibus containing fifty passengers, without giving trouble or causing annoyance. Mr. Thompson, it will be remembered, secures traction on smooth roads by the use of india-rubber for the wheel-tires.

The Suez Canal is a success. I advert to it only to recall some words of Robert Stephenson thereon, uttered twenty years ago in Parliament. He denounced the scheme as impracticable. Said he, "I have surveyed the line, I have travelled the whole distance on foot, and I declare there is no fall between the two seas. Honourable members talk about a canal. A canal is impossible—the thing would only be a ditch." The opinions of very practical men on new schemes are apt to be adverse. Grand novelties must necessarily exist on paper only for a long time, and in this stage your hard matter-of-fact workman will not or cannot appreciate them. Perhaps he looks too much at details; the man of thought and theory, so long as principles are right, is content to leave details to look after themselves.

THE LAW OF TRADE MARKS.

Vice-Chancellor James's Court.—Nov. 18.

Elkington *v.* Johnson.

This was a suit instituted by Messrs. Elkington and Co., against Mr. Alfred Johnson, electroplater, of Birmingham, complaining that he placed the name, "Elkington," and the letters "E. P.," under a crown, on electro forks and spoons, and praying for an injunction against his using the name "Elkington" or a "crown." Mr. Fry, Q.C., and Mr. Pearson appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Kay, Q.C., and Mr. Ince for the defendant.

From the address of the plaintiff's counsel it appeared that their trade mark was a shield containing the device of a crown, the letters "E. and Co.," and that on some of their goods they placed the name "Elkington," and the letters "E. P." The defendant was marking his goods with the name "Elkington" and a crown and "E. P." under it. The defendant was formerly in partnership with a Mr. John Elkington, in 1863, under the firm of "Elkington and Johnson." In 1865 the plaintiffs discovered that they were selling electro-plated goods marked "Elkington and Co.," and with a "crown and E. and Co.," upon which the plaintiffs threatened legal proceedings, and defendant undertook, in writing, not to use the name "Elkington and Co." or the crown and "E. and Co.," and relying on this undertaking, no proceedings were taken. Shortly after this, Mr. John Elkington retired, and defendant, Johnson, continued the business, and now carries it on alone. In October last the plaintiffs discovered that defendant was manufacturing large quantities of forks and spoons and stamping them with the name "Elkington." The electro table forks which had been purchased from the defendant, and which were produced, were marked with "Elkington," and a shield containing a crown and "E. P." placed under it in the same way as plaintiffs place "E. and Co.," and the dessert forks also purchased from him were stamped "Elkington" and "E. P."

Vice-Chancellor: What is the gentleman's own name?

Mr. Fry: Johnson.

Vice-Chancellor: There is no Elkington now in partnership with him?

Mr. Fry: There was down to shortly before 1866, and he did what was honest—he agreed to use the name of Elkington and Johnson. Plaintiffs had discovered that the defendant was now marking large quantities of electro-plated goods as before-mentioned, and these goods were inferior in quality and character to their goods, and were calculated to mislead the public; and the defendant was using the name of Elkington without the slightest right or title. No doubt, when he was in partnership, it was lawful to use their own name; but the fact of one person having the same name as another man did not relieve him from honest dealing toward each other. The right of the plaintiffs to their trade mark was acknowledged more than three years ago—early in 1866. Since that time no Elkington had been concerned in the defendant's business, and it is a simple fraud.

Vice-Chancellor: The defendent says that he has not had an opportunity of answering these affidavits.

Mr. Kay said he was only desirous of having an opportunity of answering the affidavits.

Vice-Chancellor: Then I will grant an injunction until this day week.

Mr. Kay: It had better be for the first seal day after term.

Vice-Chancellor: You must give an undertaking to abide by any order of the Court as to damages. What are the exact terms on which you ask for an injunction? On these being read, the Vice-Chancellor said, I think "Elkington" with the "Crown" will be enough for your purpose. All you want is to stop him from using the word "Elkington" in conjunction with the Crown.

Since the above decision the injunction has, with the defendant's consent, been made perpetual.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

The *Observer* understands that among the minor but important measures to be brought forward by the Government in the next session will be one providing for the abolition of a number of existing turnpike trusts. No renewal of any local Turnpike Trusts Acts will be sanctioned.

Poison in Beer.—Dr. Kidd sends a communication explaining a most remarkable application of a new instrument, or mechanical adaptation of two instruments, the microscope and spectroscope, to the detection of poisonous adulterations in beer, port wine, so called (made in England, not Oporto), colouring matter, chromates, &c., in mustard. This new mechanical appliance promises, it seems, to be of great value by its peculiar bands and lines of light demonstrating what noxious matters, copperas, and logwood are mixed with the drink of the working classes.

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

It is worth noting how completely "French" England is becoming, more especially in the matter of stage costume. A few years ago the actresses at certain London theatres took to copying the most pronounced style of dress indulged in by their Paris sisters; and ever since there has been a tendency on the part of some of our young ladies who appear in Burlesque to attire themselves as scantily as is consistent with our variable climate. Juvenal censured the Dorian maids' slight apparel; what would the famous Roman satirist have said to the representatives of the "leg pieces" in the present age? Strange to say, the Russian actresses—it is a cold climate, and this may have something to do with it—have made a stand against the undress universally adopted on the French stage, and positively refused to appear in a piece called "Le Petit Faust" unless the costumes "were developed into comparative decency." Let our English actresses imitate the example of their Russian sisters, if they wish to get the esteem and respect of their audiences.

There are heroes and heroes. The man who leads a storming-party in the face of a leaden shower of deadly missiles; the sailor who climbs the topmast in a gale, and whistles cheerily as he ascends the giddy height; he who drags a fellow creature from the jaws of death, as Eternity is represented by a railway engine rushing upon the would-be suicide at the rate of sixty miles an hour, which really happened the other day; the courageous swimmer, who, seeing one in deep distress, the waves rising and falling over his sinking head, plunges into the water, and, clutching the drowning person just in time, brings him safely ashore amidst the cheers of an assembled multitude waiting, half-paralysed, the issue of the noble effort to save life;—all these are, more or less, heroes. Or take another illustration of heroism. A man,—say, for example, an old Tyne pilot, who has, it may be, superintended the lifeboats on that noble river for the space of a quarter-of-a-century, has in the course of a long career saved the lives of a thousand persons. Would you not call such a man a *hero* in the best and truest sense of that word? The case is not a suppositious one. Mr. Joseph Smith has done all this, and doubtless more; for, be the chronicler never so industrious and painstaking, the full record of a hero's life cannot be written. Joseph Smith's career has been one of heroism for twenty-five years; and he has just been presented with an illuminated address and a purse containing £30 in gold for "his valuable services as superintendent of the lifeboats within the time mentioned." This intrepid Tyne lifeboatman had "gone off to" 207 wrecked vessels; he had assisted in saving 1,001 lives; and now he is rewarded with an illuminated address and a purse containing thirty sovereigns in gold. May we be allowed to say here that this reward appears to us a most inadequate one? True, there were others, no doubt equally brave as Smith, who shared all the perils of the deep with that veteran hero, and who may, for aught we know to the contrary, have been also rewarded for their good work: yet, we hold to the opinion that the *douceur* given to Joseph Smith is utterly inadequate. These thirty sovereigns represent rather more than seven-pence per life!

"It is a hard world!" The remark is by no means a new nor an original one. It has been made thousands of times. You may hear the same words every day if your lives are cast in city places — in large towns swarming with operatives and with the poor, such as are to be found with no trouble in our own Birmingham, and Nottingham, and Derby. A hard world, truly, though some find it so much harder than others. Anne Nasby, of 8, Essex-street, Bethnal-green, London, must have thought the world *very* hard. She was the widow of a commercial traveller. Since her husband's death she had supported herself and three daughters by making lucifer match-boxes. One ignorant of these things would not credit the statement that by following this occupation quite a large sum of money was made by Anne Nasby. "When the family were in full work, they earned nine shillings per week." Quite magnificent earnings as representing the labour of four persons! The Nasbys were probably looked up to as persons who had amassed considerable wealth in the match-box-making profession! They must have fared as sumptuously as Dives on such high wages. Unfortunately, however, they do not seem to have done so. Indeed, they appear to have been in a state, not to put too fine a point upon it, of chronic starvation; for which Mr. Gradgrind would have given them a moral lecture, and Mr. Josiah Bounderby, of Coketown, would have had them go to the workhouse. Finding matters did not improve — that the mother fell ill and was unable to work—that the children could only get an occasional piece of hard beef for her—to the workhouse they went. Charlotte Nasby's (the eldest daughter) application for "relief" had best be told in the child's own words before the Coroner and the Jury, for, singular to relate, Mrs. Anne Nasby. having nothing to eat, very stupidly took it into her head, as these poor people will, to die. "Three weeks ago," said Charlotte, "she went to Mr. Pringle, the Bethnal-green relieving-officer, who, upon hearing of the destitute condition of the family, gave her half-a-quartern loaf and half a pound of beef, and blew her up for coming to him at all, and said, 'I will come and give your mother a good talking to'—'you can't get good loaves if you are unable to work.'" The relieving officer's words were reported to Anne Nasby, who would not allow her daughter to go to Mr. Pringle again to ask for relief; "and on Friday last she died, but witness could not tell what she died of." But the doctor could tell, so could the jury, who returned a verdict—"That the deceased died from disease of the lungs, want of nourishment, and privation; and that the parish authorities were perfectly free from blame." It is pleasant to be assured, on the testimony of twelve highly-respectable jurymen, that no blame rests upon the parochial authorities. The blame too-evidently lies on the Nasbys themselves for being so poor and requiring so much in the way of nourishment. Anne Nasby was as unreasonable as little Oliver Twist. Everybody remembers the scene in the workhouse in a certain town. "The board were sitting in solemn conclave, when Mr. Bumble rushed into the room in great excitement, and, addressing the gentleman in the high chair, said, 'Mr. Limbkins, I beg your pardon, sir! Oliver Twist has asked for more!' There was a general start. Horror was depicted on every countenance. 'For more!' said Mr. Limbkins. 'Compose yourself, Bumble, and answer me distinctly. Do I understand that he asked for more, after he had eaten the supper allotted by the dietary?' 'He did, sir,' replied Bumble. 'That boy will be hung,' said the gentleman in the white waistcoat. 'I know that boy will be hung.'"

THE LADIES.

Mr. Mark Turner, an American gentleman, has probably before this awoke to find himself famous; for he has made himself famous—certainly notorious—by a speech which he delivered, in response to the toast—"The Ladies," at the Correspondents' Club dinner at Washington. Here is an extract from Mr. Mark Turner's speech:—"Look at Cleopatra, look at Desdemona, look at Florence Nightingale, look at Lucretia Borgia. (Voices, 'No, no.') [The speaker pauses as if in doubt.] Well, suppose you let Lucretia slide. (Laughter.) Look at Mother Eve—(cries of 'Oh, oh,' and laughter)—you need not look at her unless you want to—(pauses reflectingly)—but, Eve was an ornament, sir, particularly before the fashion changed. (Renewed laughter.) I repeat, sir, look at the illustrious Widow Macree, look at Lucy Stone, look at Elizabeth Stanton, look at Francis George Train (great laughter), and, sir, I say it with a bowed head and deepest veneration, look at the Mother of Washington, she 'dragged up' a boy that could not lie. Could not lie! It might have been different if he had belonged to a Newspaper Correspondents' Club (groans, hisses, cries of 'Put him out,' and laughter). I repeat, sir, that in whatever position you place a woman, she is an ornament to Society, and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart she has few equals, and no superiors. (Laughter.) As a cousin she is convenient; as a wealthy grandmother, with an incurable distemper, she is unspeakably precious. What would the people of the earth be without woman? They would be scarce, sir, perfectly scarce. (Renewed laughter.) Then let us cherish her, let us protect her, let us give her our support, our encouragement, our sympathy, ourselves if we get a chance. (Laughter.) Put jesting aside, Mr. President, woman is lovable, kind of heart, gracious, beautiful, worthy of all respect, of all deference. Not any here will refuse to drink her health right cordially in this goblet of wine, for each and every one of us has known, loved, and honoured the best of them all, his own mother." (Great applause.)

THE BIRMINGHAM THEATRES.

There is plenty of entertainment for Birmingham play-goers. Mr. Toole at the Royal and Mr. Swanborough's Burlesque Company at the re-opened Prince of Wales's have drawn large houses during the week. Mr. Toole has appeared in Mr. Byron's play "Dearer than Life," "Dot," "Oliver Twist," "Ici on parle Francais," and other pieces. There is nothing new to be said about the popular comedian's acting, which is as clever and amusing as ever. Last night (Friday) Mr. Toole was to take his well-deserved benefit. At the Prince of Wales's, the performances at which we have had no opportunity of noticing before, they have been playing Mr. William Brough's "Kind to a Fault," with Mr. W. H. Swanborough in the principal character. The burlesque is Mr. Byron's "Pilgrim of Love," in which Mr. Edward Terry and Miss Robertha Erskine carry off the chief honours; Miss Louisa Fosbroke, Miss Herbert, and the other ladies; Mr. F. Hughes, Mr. W. T. Carlton, &c., being very good representatives of the various characters they impersonate. The burlesque, which is tolerably well mounted, is full of songs and breakdowns, the principal elements of modern travesties; and these are so well executed as to obtain as much applause as could be desired by either actor or author. Mr. Terry's song of "complaints," is the funniest comic song we have lately heard; it is encored three or four times each evening.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—With your consent, I propose to contribute to your columns an occasional letter from various places, and about various persons; sometimes I shall address you from a county town, now and then from a village, once in a way from Birmingham, your head-quarters, and once in a way from London. I begin the series at Worcester, the "faithful city," capital of one of the loveliest of the Midland Counties, and one of the strongholds, I hope, of the *Illustrated Midland News*.

Whilst the Birmingham papers bloom with Parliamentary notices for projected tramways, and the walls are covered with legal proclamations, the Worcester papers have their "little go" as well; but the tramway in Worcester is only projected for trade purposes, and mainly to give Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Company, the great vinegar manufacturers, increased facilities in the way of railway communication. A tramway for street carriages from the railway station, and another from the Cathedral to the Barbourne turnpike, would be a useful work, and in time might be made to pay. Just now is hardly the time to suggest such a scheme, perhaps; for Worcester has not yet recovered the shock of the panic. There is no town in the kingdom which speculated so persistently as Worcester. For a time all went merrily, and everybody was growing rich; but at length the bad times came, and they have continued unfortunately until now. The citizens are looking for better days with the close of the year. We are all looking for better times, dear Mr. Illustrated. When my own particular ship comes in, you *shall* have a picture to draw that will do your heart good.

The persons employed at Messrs. Woodward's have given the retiring Mayor, Mr. Francis Woodward, an entertainment, and presented his wife with her husband's portrait. An enterprising tradesman, Mr. Woodward has introduced extensive advertising into Worcester. He sells everything almost, and makes a great many things. His successor, Mr. Barnett, is a retired coach builder. This is becoming an extensive trade in Worcester, through the enterprise of Messrs. McNaught and Smith. The Sheriff, who will take Mr. Barnett's place in due time, has recently introduced boot-making into Worcester on a very large scale. Mr. Woodward was Mayor during the recent Festival of the Three Choirs. He did the honours of that gay time right royally. His opening breakfast reminded one of the civic glories of ancient days. The new Mayor gives the Corporation and his friends a breakfast this week, and your artist will give us a picture of it. The subject is a worthy one. I hope you will follow it some day with an exterior sketch of the Guildhall, which is one of the most picturesque old buildings in the locality. But for a Council-chamber the little hall at Much Wenlock, in Shropshire, is a rare object of antique beauty. The Worcester chamber is simply a wretched hole, beneath the dignity of the humblest ward representative who sits there. And what does the *Chronicle* mean by saying that the new Mayor wants to get rid of his gold chain? I thought Mr. Barnett had more respect for civic institutions than the *Chronicle* seems to intimate.

Sir, do you know No. 1, Lansdowne Crescent? You do? You have seen the golden sunset many a time and oft upon the Malvern hills that close in the view from the Lansdowne windows? Very well, sir, that house will be remembered in Worcester. It will now be occupied by the Amateur Champion of all the English rivers, and if the boatists of the locality do not make the gentleman help them to establish a regatta worthy of the Severn, they are "no true men, but sons of utter darkness," as the Fat Knight hath it. If ever the champion leaves that house, go thither, dear friend, rebuild it, and write "The History of Social Life in Worcester, with some examples from real houses; together with a glance at Political Parties and Political Persons." It would not be a paying work, perhaps, but of intense Worcestershire interest. What, sir? If I am going to write a local letter, I had better do it, and not bother? Certainly, we will have a play extempore, and the argument shall be your running away! You did not run—you never run? I did not say you did, I am only quoting Shakspeare. I had you there, Mr. Editor.

Sainton Dolby took her farewell of Worcester on Friday night. She may be said to have come out in Oratorio at Worcester. It was at a Festival. I will not say how long ago. A lady who had given the committee much trouble because she thought there was no other voice like hers, compelled the management to seek for one. They found Dolby, and the discovery is a chapter in the history of the "Three Choirs" that ought to be written. At last, after many years, the time for the second lady's retirement came. She sang for the last time at the Cathedral three years ago; she took her farewell at a concert this week, and received an ovation worthy of herself and her audience.

There are some famous wine cellars in Worcester, as you know. If any of your distant readers ever find themselves with an idle hour in the faithful city, let them go to Copenhagen-street, and see the cellars of Messrs. Stallard. They are the largest and best of any private firm in the kingdom. They constitute one of the lions of the city. The head of the firm is one of the best-beloved citizens, too. His son is the captain of that splendid battery of artillery which you have seen, no doubt, at the Malvern Camp. I shall have something more to say about the cellars and the gunners in a future letter. Indeed, Worcester will supply me with material enough for several other espistles; but my next letter shall date from "fresh woods and pastures new."

Meanwhile accept the felicitations of your most sincere friend and admirer.

Worcester. * * * *

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondent. If his letters are really to be of value he will in future give us more facts and less gossip.—Ed. *I. M. N.*]

Steam Road Rollers.—The Council of the Society of Arts intend this session to appoint a Mechanical Committee, composed of professional men and amateurs, who would discuss subjects relating to progress in mechanical inventions, and who may, it is hoped, be enabled to turn their attention to the subject of the best steam road or other roller for macadamised roads.—*Engineering*.

THE GOSSIP.

Paul Bedford is dangerously ill.

Mr. Palgrave Simpson is writing a new play for the Lyceum Theatre.

We regret to hear that Mr. Balfe is suffering from severe illness.—*Musical Standard*.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for December will, we hear, contain a curious article entitled "The True Story of Mrs. Shakespeare."

"The New Belgravia" is the name of the theatre just erected at Chelsea. It will open next month under Mr. H. Grant's direction.

A new play by Mr. Burnand will be produced shortly at the Queen's Theatre, where the same author's "Turn of the Tide" is still running.

There is to be a second Fine Art Exhibition at Leeds next year, and it is hoped to establish permanently a gratuitous exhibition of Fine and Industrial Art.

Messrs. Low and Co. have published Mr. Elihu Burritt's "Jacob and Joseph and the Lesson of their Lives for the young."

M. Rochefort has just complied with the formalities required for founding a new daily journal in Paris. The name is to be the *Marseillaise*.

Mr. Hotten, of Piccadilly, is about to plac before English readers a translation, sanctioned by th author, of the novels of H. J. Schimmel, the "Walter Scott of Holland."

The permanent buildings for the first Exhibition of the seies, in 1871, were commenced on the 15th inst. at South Kensington. Messrs. Lucas, Brothers, are the contractors.

A "centenary edition" of the Waverley Novels is in preparation by Messrs. A. and C. Black. It will contain notes by Scott which have never before been printed. This edition will be dedicated to the novelist's great-granddaughter, Miss Hope Scott, of Abbotsford.

As illustrations of the precocity of genius, it may be mentioned that Bishop Phillpotts won a scholarship at Corpus when a boy in a jacket and frills, and Sir Edwin Landseer exhibited at the Royal Academy at thirteen years old.—*The Echo*.

Midland (particularly Derby) readers will be interested at hearing that Messrs. Bemrose and Sons, of London and Derby, have just issued "The Ballad History of 'the wonderful Derby Ram,'" with an introduction and notes by Mr. Alfred Wallis.

An ancient Frank cemetery has been accidentally discovered at Marail (Pas de Calais). The yield has been hundreds of tall skeletons, vases, weapons, shields, and personal ornaments of various sorts. The arms include the Francisque, the Framée, and the Saramassax.

The death of that Henry Russell of "Cheer Boys, Cheer," fame, was reported. Mr. Russell replies in a letter to the press that he is not dead yet and begs his friends to make a note of the fact. He ought to have quoted the old song:—

"Dead? dead be blowed!
I've never been dead at all,
Said Jack Robinson."

Bombay has produced a new journal, the *Indian Church Review*. It is intensely ritualistic. Bishops and others are snubbed or patted according to their proceedings; and the editor, who seems to be in confidential intercourse with Heaven, tells the local clergy that, if they do not write for the *Review*, the responsibility of "not doing good to the Church and promoting God's glory" will rest upon them!—*Athenæum*.

The *Gaiety Gazette* says the site where, previous to its being burned down, Savile House stood, in Leicester-square, has been secured for a winter garden and theatre of huge proportions. The whole block of buildings has been taken, and a public company is in process of construction, issuing £1 shares, not less than £25 to be taken up. The auditorium of this new theatre will seat 3,000 persons, and the stage will be larger than Drury Lane. The theatre is expected to open in September.

At St. Petersburgh Mdlle. Granzow, a *danseuse*, was received in the ballet of "Saint Leon," by Minkous, with a shower of "four hundred" bouquets! Ten minutes were occupied in picking them up, during which time the audience never ceased cheering! These offerings cost four thousand five hundred francs! Verily the temperament of the Russians in musical matters is not in accordance with the coldness of their climate.—*Musical Standard*.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed, with whom is now associated the name of Mr. Arthur E. Cecil, have opened the Gallery of Illustration, with a new entertainment, entitled "Ages Ago," which was followed by "Cox and Box." "Cox and Box" has now been played by this company more than one hundred and sixty times, and is found as laughable as ever. "Ages Ago" is a musical legend, written by W. S. Gilbert, with music by Frederick Clay, and has an undoubted title to be called "original."

The American papers continue to reprint everything about the Byron scandal—the *Quarterly* article among other things. Mrs. Stowe screams out, "Don't hurry to your conclusions—wait until you can read my new book;" but this turn will not serve her. People will read and think, despite the interdict of our Lady Pope. I notice (says the Washington correspondent of the *Telegraph*) many more copies of Byron on the shelves, and copies, too, of "Moore's Life of Byron," which before were rarely seen. Query: Did the booksellers put Mrs. Stowe up to all this?

Mdme. Grisi, accompanying her husband, Signor Mario, to Russia, fell ill at Berlin, where (says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) she was obliged to remain. She is now better, and is about to rejoin him at St. Petersburg. Mdme. Patti's next impersonation at the Russian opera house will be Giulietta in M. Gounod's well-known work. The 400 bouquets thrown to Mdlle. Granzow, the dancer, on the occasion of her reappearance, are said by a correspondent at St. Petersburg to have been got together by a "society of enthusiasts." The notion of enthusiasts forming a society for the presentation of bouquets is original.

The *Athenæum*, criticising the Royal Italian Opera performances, says Mdlle. Tietjens is as earnest and powerful a *Leonora* [in "Don Giovanni"] as ever. It should not be overlooked that to this lady are we indebted for every representation that has taken place within the past nine years of the noblest of all operas. The other chief characters were mostly sustained by their customary exponents. And of M. Thomas's *Hamlet*, which sent Birmingham audiences into raptures last week, the writer says no amount of care will reconcile Englishmen to the piece. "The watery death of fair Ophelia is delicately and fancifully depicted. Beyond this, there is naught."

Everybody used to think Mr. Bright contributed "leaders" to the defunct *Morning Star*; and everybody was wrong, according to Mr. Justin Mc. Carthy, who edited that paper. Mr. M'Carthy says that "Mr. Bright never wrote leading articles or any other articles for the *Star*," and that, although "this is a statement which will surprise many people in London, as well as in New York, it is nevertheless strictly true." All that he did was to write two or three "mere statements of fact, or explanations of some generally misunderstood clause of some Parliamentary measure;" and Mr. M'Carthy adds "that Mr. Bright would have felt something amounting almost to a conscientious objection to his assumption of the part of an anonymous political critic." But he adds that "Mr. Bright's withdrawal from any connection with the *Star* must have affected its influence."

COURSING IN THE MIDLANDS.

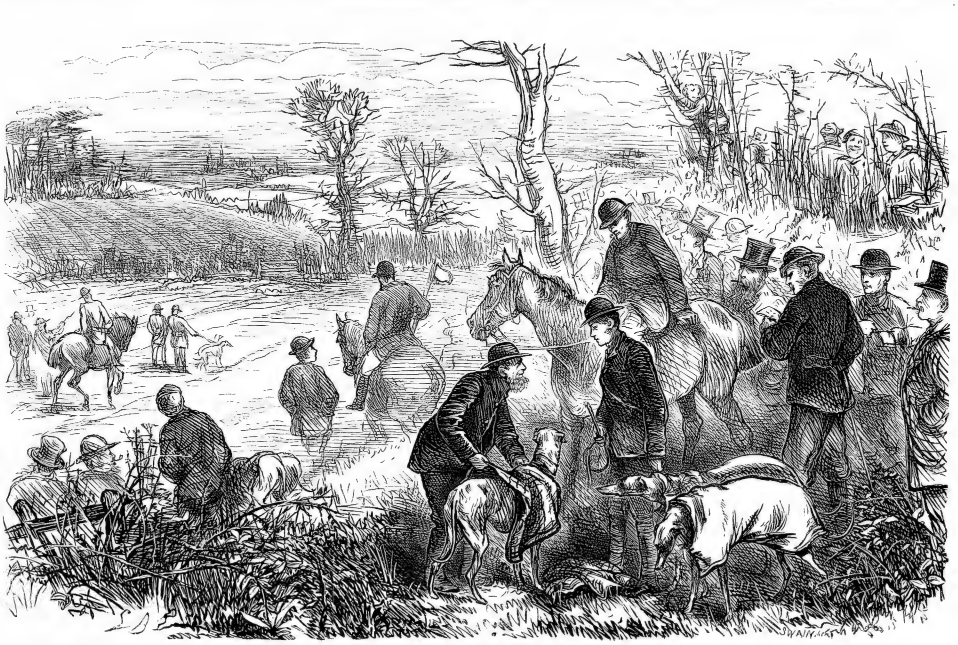
One of the oldest of English pastimes, coursing is decidedly one of the most popular of outdoor amusements. In proof of its antiquity we have only to refer to the prologue to the "Canterbury Tales," where Chaucer says of a certain monk "that lov'd venery:"

> "Greihunds he hadde as swift as fowl of flight;
> Of pricking and of hunting for the hare
> Was all his lust, for no coste wolde he spare."

Scott also refers to the greyhound in "Marmion." The old Greeks and Romans, too, must have gone in for coursing, for Ovid and Martial both allude to the sport—the one writer in his "Metamorphoses," the other in his "Epigrams." Some Midland sportsmen may not be aware that in Persia coursing is in high favour with princes and people; nor that the old forest laws forbade everyone below the rank of a "franklin" from keeping "greihunds." Even franklins were not allowed to keep a hound within ten miles of a royal forest. Royalty in England seldom patronises this pastime now-a-days, but the sport has many aristocratic followers, including some noble ladies. Take, for example, the Countess of Coventry, whom we have seen in the field all day on more than one occasion when the Worcester Coursing Club has been sporting over the Croome estates. The Countess, who is a splendid horsewoman by the way, takes great interest in coursing, and her noble husband invariably puts his grounds at the disposal of the Worcester Club, which numbers some enthusiastic members—Mr. W. Deighton, Mr. W. Webb, and Mr. G. Grainger for example.

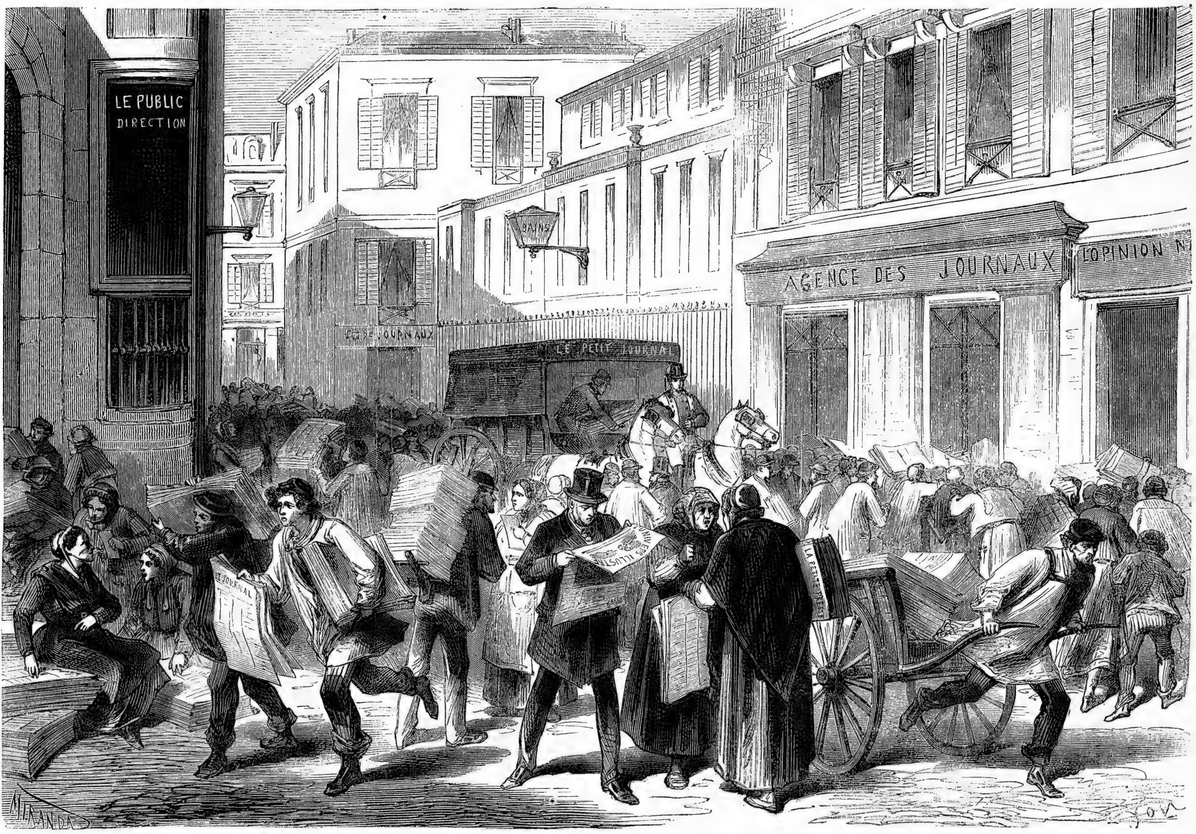
Coursing demands of its followers just the opposite attributes to that which racing asks of its votaries. You are of no account amongst lovers of the leash unless you can do your dozen or perhaps more miles a day on foot—tramping over fields so wet that the clayey soil adheres to your boots in masses until you despair of ever seeing your boots again. You should be able to turn out of bed almost before daylight, take an early "tub," and be off to the trysting-place as the sun is rising over the hills, and reddening the few leaves that are left on the trees; and be able to keep up with the judge (who is mounted and has an advantage over pedestrians) until that functionary draws rein at the end of the day.

To coursing men the Waterloo Cup is of course the "blue riband." Originally an eight-dog stake, it has now become one of sixty-four dogs, the "cup" being valued at something like £1,600! Coursing is free from the enervating excitement of the race-course, although some of its patrons devote their existence to it. That is a melancholy story of Lord Orford, who, being ill at the time his favourite greyhound Czarina was engaged to run in an important match, left a sick-bed to witness the contest, and fell dead from his pony on the coursing-ground! Amongst other "yarns" told over the dinner-table is the following, not of so sad a character as the last. We take it from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (new series), vol. I. The dog of a veteran courser had "run up" to the last, and was matched against a dog of great local renown, which he felt certain would beat him with ease; but not wishing to be vanquished, and having, moreover, a large amount of practical fun in his nature, which occasionally (in small matters) obscured his sense of justice, he said to his trainer, "Now, Joe, I have been at great expense, and we have won nothing this season, *and you and I part*, unless our dog can beat H——l's. I don't want you to harm the dog, but we must win—can't you manage it? The judge is as deaf as a post, and will certainly take no leap, but will go a long way round. The hare is sure to run to yonder coppice; you go off there, and mind you, *we must win.*" The man went, borrowed a smock frock from a peasant and otherwise dramatically arranged himself. As was expected, the hare and dogs came rushing to the covert, and the judge some time afterwards came toiling up. The impudent trainer disguised as a rustic, and affecting to have been at the spot for an innocent purpose, stares vacantly at the judge, who says, "Have you seen the dogs?" "Yea, I h'an, and if the black un belonged to me, I'm blowed if I wouldn't hang 'im; he's good for nought." The judge returned, and shouted out "red," to the great glee of the cunning trainer and his fun-loving master.



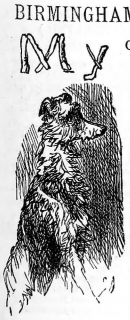
COURSING IN THE MIDLANDS.—*BY G. BOWERS.*

Advices per Cape mail state that it was the general opinion in the colony that Dr. Livingstone is dead.



THE NEWSPAPER MARKET AT PARIS. *(See page 202).*

BIRMINGHAM DOG SHOW.

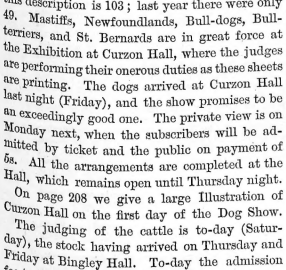


"My CID," some verses addressed by a recent writer in a magazine to his dog, must have been regarded (if read) by all the canine race as a great compliment, yet not more than they deserved. There are plenty of "Cids" at the National Exhibition of Sporting and other Dogs, which opened at Curzon Hall, Birmingham, to-day (Saturday), and of which we give an Illustration in this Number; so many, in fact, that we cannot hope to do justice to them in our narrow limits. There is a slight falling-off in the number of entries. Last year there were 806; this year 757. The decrease is however easily accounted for; the Council have made an additional charge for entry this year, as much to prevent the Hall being crowded, as to obtain more space for the animals. There is an extra prize of £5 for the best Fox Terrier not over twelve months old on December 1st, and never before exhibited, for which there are thirty-four competitors. The total number of dogs of this description is 103; last year there were only 49. Mastiffs, Newfoundlands, Bull-dogs, Bull-terriers, and St. Bernards are in great force at the Exhibition at Curzon Hall, where the judges are performing their onerous duties as these sheets are printing. The dogs arrived at Curzon Hall last night (Friday), and the show promises to be an exceedingly good one. The private view is on Monday next, when the subscribers will be admitted by ticket and the public on payment of 5s. All the arrangements are completed at the Hall, which remains open until Thursday night.

On page 208 we give a large Illustration of Curzon Hall on the first day of the Dog Show.

The judging of the cattle is to-day (Saturday), the stock having arrived on Thursday and Friday at Bingley Hall. To-day the admission fee to the public is 10s.; to the private view on Monday, 5s., subscribers being admitted by ticket; and on other days 1s., excepting Wednesday and Thursday, when, after five o'clock, the admittance is sixpence. There will be no working-class tickets issued on account of the traffic in them last year. On Monday the prize and commended pens of poultry will be offered for sale by Mr. Lythall at the catalogue reserved price.

On December 11 we shall give a grand Cattle Show Number, containing Illustrations of Bingley Hall, the prize animals, &c.



Mr. Dickens' Recent Speech at Birmingham.—Mr. Dickens must have been greatly amused by the ingenious misunderstanding of the little phrase in his speech at Birmingham that his faith in the people governing was infinitesimal and his faith in the people governed was illimitable. It is surprising how many shrewd gentlemen, upon reading these words, shook their heads sagely, and remarked that they had long suspected that Mr. Dickens would sooner or later declare his Toryism. One paper observed that he had turned his back upon all his books. Another, with indignation, asserted that he had given himself the lie. The misinterpretation was as remarkable as it was ludicrous. As it was generally received and angrily criticised the remark was nonsense. For what could a man be supposed to mean who said that he did not believe that the people could govern themselves, but that he had illimitable faith in the people? Faith in their ability to do what? He had begun by saying that he would tell his political creed. Consequently to say that his faith in the people governed was illimitable was to express the utmost political confidence in them. It was an astounding ingenuity of misconception to suppose that Mr. Dickens would stand before John Bright's constituency and declare his want of faith in the people.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Extraordinary Cure of a Cough by Powell's Balsam of Anniseed.—"Her Majesty's Gun Boat, "Netley," Wick, North East Coast of Scotland, 7th September, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe cough, which caused me many sleepless nights and restless days, I was recommended by his Lordship, the Earl of Caithness, to try your most invaluable Balsam of Anniseed, and I can assure you, with the first dose I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me; therefore I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. Linzel, H.M.G.B. "Netley,"—To Mr. Powell. Powell's Balsam of Anniseed can be had of all Chemists. In Bottles at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. Warehouse, 16, Blackfriars Road, London. Ask for "Powell's Balsam of Anniseed." [267

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

Mary Moore, a well-dressed woman, was charged at Marlborough Street Police-court with stealing a £5 bank note from Mr. Thomas Inglis I'Anson, trainer, of Hungerford House, Malton, Yorkshire. On the case being called on, Boyce, 55 E, said there was no prosecutor in attendance. Mr. Knox said he should like to know something of the case. Boyce said that on the previous night he was called upon to take the accused into custody for stealing a £5 note, and she was taken to the station and charged. He afterwards asked Mr. I'Anson, the person who charged her, to let him examine his pockets, and on doing so he found the £5 note in his breast pocket. Mr. Knox said the young woman appeared to be a very ill-used person, and was entitled to compensation. She was discharged, and he would advise her to consult a respectable solicitor.

LADY SWINDLERS IN THE MIDLANDS.

A few weeks ago the papers reported the case of two elderly women who had occupied themselves by defrauding tradesmen and loding-house keepers at Derby, Scarborough, &c. The "ladies" were taken into custody at Derby, and have been brought before the Scarborough Bench. They gave the names Elizabeth and Jean Maria Trutch, and the charge against them was that of conspiring to defraud. Of their landlady, Mrs. Brady, of 7, Granby-place, they took lodgings at the rate of £8 per month, representing that they were each in receipt of £200 per annum under the will of a deceased brother—a Dr. Trutch, formerly of Jamaica. There appears reason to believe the women have been respectably connected, and that their brother left them, not £200 a year each, but £20. They said their trustee was Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, that he was coming to Scarborough, that they wished to invest £2,000 in a local bank, that they were descendants of the great Robert Bruce, &c. They actually took a drawing-room suite of lodgings for their "trustee" and friends, at seven guineas for a week; but, of course, nobody turned up to occupy them. The women went out one day—the 5th of October—saying they should not be in till evening, but they never returned. They were next heard of in Derby, where they had begun business again; when Superintendent Pattison, of Scarborough, having taken out a warrant for their apprehension, succeeded in securing them at Derby, and brought them to Scarborough. They were committed for trial.

THE WALSALL ROBBERY.

On Monday, Thomas Simpson, the accomplice of Samuel Thompson, who, as will be remembered, stole £940 from the office of Messrs. Duignan, Lewis, and Lewis, of Walsall, and who was apprehended at Liverpool, was charged with the offence before the Walsall magistrates. Mr. Dale prosecuted, and stated the case, remarking that both Simpson and Thompson had intended to sail from Liverpool for Australia. P.C. Whereat, who is stationed at Woodside Ferry, Birkenhead, deposed to arresting Simpson on the Ferry, and to the prisoner throwing a bag into the water. Both boys were searched by the police, and Simpson said the packet he had thrown away contained £60 in gold, the same amount in notes, and a draft for £600 or £700. Thompson escaped from the policeman who had him in charge. Simpson told witness that on the morning of the robbery Thompson came and whistled him out, and on his going out Thompson said he had got the money—a portion of which Thompson showed him. Thompson said he would call later in the day, and accordingly he called at two o'clock and delivered the whole of the money to Simpson. They afterwards buried the money; but some days after they took it up, and finding the notes and the draft were getting soiled, they took them out of the parcel and re-buried the gold.—Mr. Bethamy, cashier to the prosecutors, deposed to the money having been stolen.—At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Dale applied for and obtained a remand till Monday next.—The following is a copy of the letter found upon Simpson:—"My dear Papa—I saw your advertisement in the *Telegraph*, and send this letter in answer to it. We are all safe, and quite well. I hope you are well. Don't let Cater get hold of this, as he may try to trace us by it. If you get our luggage, you will find a box in the square basket. There are some letters in it; give them to 'Puss;" she knows what to do with them; no one is to read them—they have nothing to do with this. Don't try to trace us by letter, as we shall be gone and shall take particular care so that we cannot be traced. I have sent it through Aunt Betsy, so that the envelope may not fall into the hands of any of Duignan's folks. Sam sends his love to his mama and sisters, and says he is quite well and they are not to put themselves about. You are not to let Cater know any more than you possibly can. It is a good job you made the mistake in London. Keep 'Farlie' safe. We shall write you soon. We have seen to-day's *Post*; it has given us a hint or two. Don't put yourself to any more expense, as it will be no good. All will come right in time. Give my love to mama, 'Puss,' &c. Your affectionate son, T. W. Simpson. P.S.—Sam has not got time to write to tell his parents." Thompson has since been captured.

A DUDLEY EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

On Thursday, at the Dudley Police Court, before S. D. Fereday, Esq., Benjamin Smith, 28, clerk, Wellington-road, Dudley, was brought up on remand charged with obtaining, by false pretences, £1. 7s. 6d. the moneys of his employers, Messrs. M. P. Grazebrook and J. Aston, colliery proprietors.—Mr. Watts (from the office of Messrs. Brooke, Robinson, and Co.), prosecuted; Mr. Joseph Stokes defended. James Tombe, head-constable of Queenstown, deposed to following prisoner on board the steam-tug *Jackall*, a tender for the ship *Russia*, bound to America, on the 7th inst., and arresting him. He gave the name of Walter Scott. Witness continued: I found upon him £440 in Bank of England notes and cash. There was £415 in notes (23 in number), the rest was in cash. I told the prisoner that I was then satisfied that he had committed some offence, but if he would give me any reference to show that he was all right, I would telegraph at once. He then said his real name was Benjamin Smith, and he came from Dudley. He told me to telegraph to Mr. Burton, Chief-Superintendent of Police, Dudley. I did so, and Mr. Burton telegraphed back saying I was to detain the prisoner. I gave the prisoner into his custody on his arrival. Superintendent Burton deposed to prisoner saying to him at Queenstown: "There are some irregularities in the field-book, and I think it may reach £300; but the cash accounts and cash in the safe you will find all right. All the bills are paid as well." Michael Philip Grazebrook said: The prisoner was in our employ up to the 6th instant. He was in the habit of receiving cash for ready money coal sales. He also made small payments. I produce the field book and the debt journal book, in the prisoner's handwriting. On the 8th of October he presented an account, which I produce. It is in his own handwriting. It shows payments purporting to have been made by the prisoner amounting to £18 15s., field pay. "Field pay" means money paid to boat steerers, at so much per boat. I produce the field pay book, in his handwriting, showing how that amount is made up. One of the items is "J. and G. Davies," 10s. It should have been 7s. 6d. The steerers are paid at the rate of 1s. 6d. per boat. The prisoner has charged 2s. in many cases. Another item was "Spring Bank Company, 8s." It should have been 6s. "Birmingham Canal Company, £1 19s." The prisoner debited £1 17s. 6d. and kept 1s. 6d. "J. Russell and Sons, £1 4s." He debited 18s., and kept 6s. "J. Colbourn and Son, £1 8s." He debited £1 1s. and kept 7s. There were several other similar cases. Upon this charge the prisoner was committed for trial, and admitted to bail, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 in each case.—The £440 found upon the prisoner was ordered to be impounded. He was then charged with obtaining, by false pretences, a further sum of £9 7s. 6d.—The evidence of Mr. Grazebrook showed that, on the 30th of October last, prisoner obtained £149 1s. 7d. for colliers' wages. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that he applied for £9 7s. 6d. more than was required. To Mr. Poole, an accountant, prisoner had admitted that there was a deficiency in the field pay book of £300, which made his defalcations £835. He was committed for trial.

PIANOFORTES
OF THE VERY BEST MAKE.

MR. HARRISON invites attention to his splendid stock of New PIANOFORTES; including Grands, Oblique Cottage Grands, Cottages, Pianettes, &c., with patent Escapement, and ordinary actions, and all the latest improvements, finished in elegant walnut and rosewood cases, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood, Erard, and other first-class manufacturers. A liberal discount is allowed from the maker's prices for cash on delivery, and every Instrument is guaranteed.

Mr. Harrison has always in stock a variety of
SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES
at very low prices, being Instruments taken in exchange for new ones, or reduced by hiring. Both New and Second-hand Pianofortes can be Hired, and if purchased at any time a considerable deduction is allowed.

THE THREE YEARS' SYSTEM
offers an easy mode of obtaining a first-class Pianoforte by small quarterly payments.

MR. HARRISON,
GREAT MIDLAND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
COLMORE ROW AND BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM. [119

PIANOFORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING.

Mr. Harrison undertakes Repairs of all kinds; polishing, silking, &c., by properly-qualified workmen—and Tuning either in Town or Country by yearly contract, or single tuning, on the shortest notice.

Great Midland Music Warehouse,
COLMORE ROW, AND BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM. [120

HARMONIUMS,
BY ALEXANDRE AND OTHER MAKERS.

MR. HARRISON has always in Stock a great variety of these increasingly popular instruments, for Sale or Hire, and on the Three Years' System.

Great Midland Music Warehouse,
COLMORE ROW, AND BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM. [121

NEW MUSIC.

ALL New Publications received three times weekly, and sold at *half-price*, at
MR. HARRISON'S,
Great Midland Music Warehouse,
COLMORE ROW, AND BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

Authors' works printed and published. [122

MARRIS is now showing a very cheap lot of Double-width, All Wool, DAMASKS, at 2s. 2½d.; Crimson ditto, ditto, at 2s. 3½d.; Double-width Union DAMASKS, at 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 10d½. A large lot of very handsome ALL WOOL DAMASKS, at 2s. 8½d.; All-wool REPS, 4s. 4½d.; Reversible Stripes, 4s. 4½d. BLANKETS, fine quality, 2 yards long, 7s. 3d. pair; 2½ yards long, 12s. 10d. pair.

MARRIS for DINING ROOM FURNITURE; Sideboards, ranging in price from £4 5s. to £30. Dining Tables, in all sizes, from £3 12s. to £20. Dining Room Chairs from 11s. 10d. to 45s.

MARRIS for DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE. Suite, in Damask, £10 15s. to £25.; Suites in Reps, Terries, or Satin, £20. to £60. Walnut Tables from £3. 12s. 6d. to £11 15s. Chiffonniers, Cabinets, Davenports, Whatnots, Card Tables in endless variety. Pier Glasses, £2. 8s. 6d. to £15.

MARRIS has for the last fifteen years manufactured on his premises superior Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses, Spring Mattresses, and Bedding of every description.

MARRIS, CARPET FACTOR, FURNISHING DRAPER, AND COMPLETE HOME FURNISHER.

26, 27, 28, BULL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
[220

THE STATIONERY COMPANY'S Catalogue of cheap Papers and Envelopes, post free. 8, 10, & 12, Garrick Street, Covent Garden.

THE STATIONERY COMPANY'S cheap Engraving and Printing.

THE STATIONERY COMPANY'S Artistic Dies, Monograms, Crests, Arms, Addresses, &c. Specimens free.

THE STATIONERY COMPANY'S cheap Stamping and Illuminating.

THE STATIONERY COMPANY'S Filtered Ink.

THE MOST MODERATE CHARGES FOR all kinds of Stationery, Engraving, Stamping, Illuminating, Printing, Book-binding, &c., at the British and Foreign Stationery Company, 8, 10, & 12, GARRICK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. [95

J. B. HARPER & SONS, Auctioneers, Valuers, House and Estate Agency Offices, GREAT MALVERN.—These being the original Offices, *reliant* information may be obtained of Mansions, Houses, and Land to be Let or Sold.—Agents to the Lancashire Fire Office and Standard Life Office, London. 74

JOHN BRYCE AND Co.

Finest Pale Cognac, 28s. Best London Gin, 13s. 4d.
Old Jamaica Rum, 17s. Old Irish or Scotch Whisky, 18s.
Jersey Brandy, 17s. per gallon.
Sherries 24s. 30s. 36s. to 60s. Ports 26s. 32s. 38s. 42s. to 72s.
Champagnes 42s. 54s. 66s. 78s.
Clarets 12s. 16s. 20s. 24s. to 68s. Sparkling Hock, 66s.
Moselle 60s. per dozen.

44, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[191

COLLETT AND COMPANY'S TEAS are the Best—16, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. [20

COPYING INK, ORDINARY WRITING, RED and BLUE INKS, at MAHER'S Ink Manufactory, 108A, New Street, Birmingham.
These Inks are free from sediment and warranted *durable* colours. [80

TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR STONEMASONS, CARPENTERS, COACH BUILDERS, BOAT BUILDERS, PLUMBERS, COOPERS, MINERS, GASFITTERS, &c.
ALL KINDS OF
CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.,
Cheapest and Best in the Midland Counties,
FROM
ROUTLEDGE'S
(Late Thomas),
TOOL MANUFACTORY & WAREHOUSE,
23, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

Established 1850.

Price Lists on Application. [234

NOW OPEN, FROM 9. A.M. TO 11 P.M.

VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL AND TRIAL AND PRACTICE SALOON,
73 ft. long, Roofed-in, Boarded Floor, and Lighted with Gas.

1s. *first Hour—6d. each Hour afterwards—or* 5 *Tickets entitling to an Hour's Exercise each,* 2s. 6d.

VELOCIPEDES,
28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 inch, LET OUT on HIRE by the Hour, Day, or Half-day, or Week, for use in the Saloon or off the Premises.

42A, *EDMUND STREET, or* 21, *PARADISE STREET.*
[238

GREAT SUCCESS OF
BREWSTER, COCKS, and Co's.
PATENT
SELF-ACTING WASHING MACHINE,
As fitted to existing Coppers.
70 *to* 80 *large Garments can be Washed at one time in* 25 *minutes, without Labour or Rubbing, with one of the small sizes.*
PRICE 14s., Complete.

IN OPERATION DAILY, AT
12, WORCESTER ST., BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTORY—
FLORENCE WORKS, REDDITCH.

AGENTS WANTED. [158

SHELLARD AND HODGSON'S

WATERPROOF CLOAKS,

COSTUMES,

WOOL SHAWLS.

82, *HIGH STREET, Birmingham.* [76

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

OLDBURY WORKS, near BIRMINGHAM.
Manufacturers of
RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and every description of IRONWORK.
Passenger Carriages and Wagons built, either for cash or for payment, over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

Chief Offices:—
OLDBURY WORKS, near BIRMINGHAM.
London Offices:—
7, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C. [154

PIANOFORTES.

F. and W. SABIN, 25, Bull Street. The best of every description on the three Years' system.

F. and W. SABIN, 25, Bull Street. Pianofortes by Collard and Collard, Broadwood, Erard, Challen, &c., on Sale or Hire.

F. and W. SABIN, 25, Bull Street. A large Assortment of Second-hand Pianofortes and Harmoniums at Greatly Reduced Prices. [113

YOU WILL BUY
MAY'S HATS.
(FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.)

24, SMALLBROOK STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
(Opposite Day's Concert Hall) [151

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHER,
MR. ARCHER CLARKE, STOURBRIDGE. [85

THE BIRMINGHAM MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
NEW STREET.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MOURNING ATTIRE.
BLACK SILKS IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
SHOW ROOM FOR MOURNING MILLINERY.
MANTLES AND DRESSMAKING.
FUNERALS EFFICIENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY CONDUCTED IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

35] BACH AND BARKER, Proprietors.

W. B. BARKER (late A. Heath),
ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,
10, *LOWER PARADE, LEAMINGTON,*
(Opposite the Regent Hotel.)

PORTRAITS taken in every style, with all the advantages conferred by artistic taste and skill, combined with a knowledge of the latest improvements in Photography.
Visitors to the Studio receive every attention, and no time, trouble, or expense is spared to render the Pictures of first-rate excellence. [44

CHARLES PANKHURST, manufacturer of Pocket Books, Card Cases, Needle Cases, &c. Purses of every description.—27, Oxford Street, Digbeth, Birmingham. [212

OFFICE FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN PATENTS. Full particulars may be obtained by applying to PAYNE & TALBOT, 1, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham. [60

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

Last Night of the Great Comedian,

MR. J. L. TOOLE,

SATURDAY, November 27, 1869.

"PAUL PRY," "AREA BELLE," and "ROBERT MACAIRE."

On MONDAY NEXT, November 29, will be produced with entirely New Scenery and Effects,

THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE DAY—

"FORMOSA!"

By Dion Boucicault. [180

MUSEUM CONCERT HALL, Bull Ring.

Proprietor, Mr. G. BIBER.—THIS PRESENT (Saturday) EVENING:—Sixth appearance of Miss ADA LOUISE, Characteristic Vocalist and Danseuse; also of Mr. and Mrs. BRADLEY, Comic Duologists; and Messrs. PRITCCHARD and BLAMPHIN, Negro Comedians, Vocalists, and Dancers. Continued Success of the following talented Artistes:—Miss PATTY GODDARD, Serio-comic and Danseuse; Mr. J. TRAVERS, Tenor and Ballad Vocalist; and the Brothers EMILE, Gymnasts and Acrobats.

Doors open at Seven; commence at Half-past. [270

THE SUEZ QUADRILLE for the PIANOFORTE, by ADAM WRIGHT, finely illustrated, 4s. Published only by ROBERT COCKS and Co., NEW BURLINGTON STREET.

THE NEW DANCES for the PIANOFORTE,
finely Illustrated.

No. 1 Twilight Polka. Composed by Adam, Wright. 3s.
2 Carte Blanche Galop. Composed by J. Buchanan, 3s.
3 Loch Katrine Quadrilles. By J. Buchanan, 4s.
4 Le Lac d'Azur, Polka Mazurka. By A. Delaseurie, 3s.
5 Selina Mazurka. By Adam Wright, 3s.
6 The Trossach's Quadrille, Solo and Duets, 4s. each.
7 Sapho, Valse Brillante. M. Graziana, 4s.
8 Happy Dreams, Waltz. By J. Pridham, 4s.

ELEGANT DESCRIPTIVE FANTASIAS for the PIANOFORTE, in which are introduced a variety of favourite airs:—

No. 1 The Soldier's Farewell. J. Pridham, 4s.
2 The Pic-Nic. M. Paxton, 3s.
3 The Wedding. M. Paxton, 4s.

Each free by post at half-price, with an extra stamp for postage.

London: Published only by Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street. [228

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW, 1869.

THE TWENTY-FIRST GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, ROOTS, CORN, and IMPLEMENTS, will be held in Bingley Hall, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, November 27th, 29th, and 30th, and December 1st and 2nd. £2,100 in PRIZES.

Admission:—On SATURDAY, November 27th, (to witness the whole of the Judging,) 10s.; on MONDAY, November 29th, till Five p.m., 5s., after that hour, 1s.; on TUESDAY, November 30th, 1s.; on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, December 1st and 2nd, 1s. till Five p.m., after that hour, 6d.

For special Railway Arrangements, see the Advertisements and Bills of the several Companies. [232

THE DOG SHOW AT BIRMINGHAM.

THE TENTH GREAT ANNUAL DOG SHOW will be held in Curzon Hall, Birmingham, on MONDAY, November 29th, and three following days.

The PRIVATE VIEW on MONDAY, November 29th. Admission to Three o'clock, 5s.; after that hour, 2s. 6d. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, admission, 1s. Children, half-price.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. will receive three tickets of admission, available on Monday, (the private view) Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday; Subscribers of £1. 1s., six tickets; and Donors or Subscribers of a larger amount tickets in the like proportion.

GEORGE BEECH, Secretary,
9, Temple Row, Birmingham. [231

BIRMINGHAM CATTLE SHOW.

SAMUEL WORSSAM & CO.,
OAKLEY WORKS, CHELSEA, LONDON,
Will Exhibit Sawing Machinery at the Show.

S. Worssan & Co. are the Sole Importers of Perin's Patent Band Saws.

M. Perin's Name PERIN and Trade Mark.

[251

MAPPLEBECK and LOWE'S Stove Grate Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Kitchen Ranges, Hot Air Stoves, Marble, Enamelled Slate, Iron, and other Chimney Pieces, Fenders and Fire-irons, Smoke Jacks, new pattern Dog Grates, &c. [255

MAKE your PURCHASES in DINNER, TOILET, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES. Tumblers, Wines, Champagnes, Clarets, Decanters, Lustres, Vases, and a variety of New Fancy Goods suitable for Presents.

The Real *bonâ-fide* WATER FILTER, warranted for 10 years. Old ones refitted at 2s. and 2s. 6d. each.

Hotel and Innkeepers' Stores, the cheapest house in the trade.

Plate, Cutlery, and every article for parties on hire.

MOULTON & CO.,
3 *and* 4, *MOOR STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [244

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS ON SALE
In the MIDLAND COUNTIES.

Including COUNTY HISTORIES, NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCE, BOOKS OF PRINTS, THEOLOGY, CURIOUS and RARE BOOKS, at moderate prices.

The New Catalogue includes Dugdale's Warwickshire, Shaw's Staffordshire, &c., and Modern Writers, many newly and handsomely bound. LIBRARIES PURCHASED.

SACKETT AND EDMONDS,
11, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [179

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.
227, *GRAY'S INN ROAD, and MITRE STREET,* LONDON.

Physician—Dr. BARR MEADOWS, 49, Dover Street, Piccadilly.

Free letters are available for necessitous applicants. Number of patients under treatment, 1,000 weekly.

200] THOMAS ROBINSON, *Hon. Sec.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Important and extensive FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, the Upper and Lower House Estates, in the parish of Upleadon; the Coneybury and Ravenshill Estates, in the parish of Newent; splendid PASTURE and MEADOW LAND, and productive GARDEN GROUND, including many fine BUILDING SITES, adjoining the town of Newent, containing in the whole nearly 400 acres, and producing a rental approaching £700 per annum.

MESSRS. HOBBS have been favoured with instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, on Wednesday, December 15, in numerous lots, these valuable ESTATES and LANDS, being portions of the property late belonging to Benjamin Hooke, Esq., deceased.

Particulars and Plans are in course of preparation, and, with further information, may be obtained of Mr. A. R. Hudson, Solicitor, Pershore; Messrs. Webb and Buck, Surveyors, or Messrs. Hobbs, Worcester. [268

PERSHORE.

A very desirable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, with excellent well-fruited Garden, extending to the river Avon, Stabling, &c., HIGH STREET, PERSHORE; and a valuable Piece of FREEHOLD GARDEN LAND, well Fruited, containing 8A. 2R. 37P. or thereabouts, at WICK, near PERSHORE, in the County of WORCESTER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY Messrs. BENTLEY AND HILL, at the Angel Inn, Pershore, on Monday, December 6th, 1869, at 6 p m., by order of the Trustees under the Will of the late FRANCIS DAVIES, Esq.

Lot 1.—A very desirable FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, known as LAUGHERN HOUSE, with excellent Garden, planted with choice Fruits and extending to the River Avon; Stabling and Premises, situated in High-street, Pershore, and lately occupied by the deceased. The Residence is substantially built with Brick, has an extensive frontage to the Street, and contains large Entrance Hall, Dining Room, 18ft. 3in. by 15ft. 9 in., Morning Room, Library, Butler's Pantry, Kitchen, Scullery, with hard and soft water supply, Beer and Wine Cellars, wide Staircase leading to a spacious Landing, Drawing-room with Ante-room, 28ft. by 15ft. 3in., five principal Bed Rooms, Dressing Rooms, W.C., Servants' Rooms, and Attics.

At the back of the House, approached by a side passage, is a Three-stall Stable with Loft over, Coal house, Coal yard, &c., the whole Property comprising between half an Acre and three-quarters of an Acre.

Early possession can be given.

Lot 2.—A very valuable Piece of FREEHOLD GARDEN LAND, containing 8A. 2R. 37P., or thereabouts, situate adjoining the Road leading from Pershore to Evesham, in the parish of Wick, and known as Milestone Piece. It is let on Lease to Mr. William Kings, for a term of 14 years, commencing 29th of September, 1861, at the annual rent of £47, and is bounded on the north and west by Lands of W. W. Woodward, Esq., on the east by land belonging to the Rev. Bowyer Adderley, and on the south by the Turnpike road leading from Worcester to Evesham.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. R. Hudson, Solicitor, Pershore; Mr. J. Hawkes Woodward, Solicitor, 103, Newhall Street, Birmingham; or Messrs. Bentley and Hill, Auctioneers and Valuers, Worcester and Pershore. [243

"LAUGHERN HOUSE," PERSHORE.

MESSRS. BENTLEY AND HILL are instructed by the Executors of the late Francis Davies, Esq., TO SELL BY AUCTION, at Residence, Laughern House, Pershore, on Tuesday, December 7th, 1869, and four following days, at 11a.m., the Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for Entrance Hall, Dining-room, Drawing-room, Study, several Bed-chambers, and Domestic Offices, Plate and Best Plated Articles, China, best Cut Glass, Cutlery, Library of Books, Table and Bed Linen, and important collection of Ancient and Modern Pictures, including four purchased at Sale of the late Lord Northwick's Gallery, and comprising examples of the following masters:—Salvator Rosa, A. Clint, Both, A. Wynants, J. Schorel, J. Teniers, T. Woodward, Sorgh, G. Hoet, Wychelo, T. Stoop, Gainsborough, Wouvermans, A. Van Diest, and E. Tilburg. Engravings, a cellar of CHOICE WINES, containing upwards of 300 dozens, including Ports of 1834, 1836, 1840, 1842, 1844, 1847, 1850, 1851, 1854, 1858, 1861, 1863, aud 1865; Amontillado and other Sherry, E. I. Madeira, Clarets, Burgundy, Champagne, Masdeu, Tarragona, &c., &c. Also Garden Tools, Iron Garden Roll, Stable Articles, and numerous Effects of the Deceased, described in Catalogues, to be had at the offices of Auctioneers, Worcester and Pershore, or post free on application.

ORDER OF SALE.

First day, Tuesday, December 7th, at 11 a.m.—Books, Pictures, Plate, and Plated articles.—213 lots.

Second day, Wednesday, December 8th, at 11 a.m.—Cellar of Wines and Spirits.—157 lots.

Third day, Thursday, December 9th, at 11 a.m.—Linen, China, Glass, Cutlery, Chamber No. 1, Nursery, Bed-room, Landing, Chamber No. 2, and Dressing-room.—148 lots.

Fourth day, Friday, December 10th, at 11 a.m.—Spare-room, Middle Landing and Stairs, Dining-room, Study, Hall, Drawing-room, Engravings, and Surgery.—158 lots.

Fifth day, Saturday, December 11th, at 11 a.m.—Cellar, Stable, Garden, Butler's Pantry, Kitchens, Box-room, Man's-room, Knife-room, and Servant's-room. [243

WIRE DRAWING BUSINESS.

TO be SOLD in consequence of the death of the late proprietor. The Machinery is in first-rate working order. There is a good connection. Terms liberal. Apply to Messrs, James and Lister Lea, 19, Cannon Street, Birmingham. [257

CHRISTMAS SHOW.

GLASS AND CHINA!

For Glass and China, Fancy Bohemian, and Alabaster Goods, go to

BRYAN AND MOULTON,
Glass and China Merchants,
WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

The Cheapest House for Toilet, Dessert, Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea Services. All kinds of China and Earthenware Goods. Dinner Services from 15s. 6d., 50 pieces. Best Cut Decanters, quart size, 10s. 6d. per pair. Best Cut Wine Glasses, 3s. 6d. per dozen. Wedding and Birthday Presents in great variety. Opal, Glass, and China Letters kept in Stock. Housekeepers and the Trade supplied. All Goods purchased at this Establishment, matched at any time, without extra charges. [266

JENNER and KNEWSTUB'S PATENTS, Novelties, Specialities, and Inventions.

The PATENT A B C DESPATCH BOX.—"Entitles the inventors to gratitude."—*Times.*

The PATENT ELGIN WRITING CASE.—"Some honour belongs to the inventor."—*Times.*

The PERSIGNY DRESSING CASE.—"Some of their work is absolutely perfect."—*Times.*

The DELASKI TRAVELLING BAG.—"A marvel of compactness."—*Morning Post.*

The PATENT MONOGRAM NOTE PAPER and BALL and BAND PROGRAMMES.—"Exquisite."—*Leader.*

The POCKET EPHEMERIS.—A daily remembrancer for the waistcoat pocket. Silver mounted, 10s. 6d.; gold mounted, 31s. 6d. Registered.

JENNER & KNEWSTUB,
(To the Queen)
33, ST. JAMES'S STREET, AND 66, JERMYN STREET,
LONDON. [59

ANNUAL SALE OF BARGAINS.

REMAINDERS AND OVER-DATE GOODS.

THE EDUCATIONAL TRADING CO.,
Limited,
29 *and* 30, *UNION ST., BIRMINGHAM.*

In these days of "Clearance Sales," the public are naturally becoming sceptical, and to some extent heedless of advertisements that have the appearance of being habitual artifices for attracting new purchasers at ordinary prices. It is nevertheless obvious that in all large trades there must be an accumulation of oddments and remainders that should be cleared out at least once a year, at prices well worthy the attention of purchasers. In this instance we have not only our own accumulation of such goods to offer, but, with a view of making the annual sale thoroughly attractive, we have made special purchases from publishers, manufacturers, importers, and from some traders declining departments of business, which, re-offered at a small profit, cannot fail to convince onr connections of the *bonâ-fide* advantages afforded them. It is one of the leading principles of our business

NOT TO ACCUMULATE OLD STOCK.

Thus, by means of our annual clearance we make it impossible that our shelves should be occupied with old editions, faded bindings, or bygone patterns and descriptions of stationery. We also make this clearance sale preparatory to the annual display of a large stock of

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS AND FANCY GOODS,
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS,

which we hope shortly to announce.

☞ The Clearance Sale Price-list giving detailed descriptions, will be sent, post free, to any address upon application to the undersigned.

JOHN KEMPSTER,
Manager.

PIANO-FORTES! PIANO-FORTES!

WHITFIELD'S
MODEL COTTAGE PIANO-FORTE,
7 OCTAVES, 17 GUINEAS, Warranted.
Unsurpassed for touch, tone, and durability.
Instruments for Sale or Hire.
50, *BROAD STREET, ISLINGTON.*
NEW MUSIC HALF PRICE.

[259

"STOP!" "READ THIS."

Avoid losing your KEYS, by sending 13 Stamps to

H. B. SALE, LETTER CUTTER,
62, *CONSTITUTION HILL, BIRMINGHAM,*

In return for which you will receive, *post free*, a beautifully engraved

GERMAN SILVER LABEL,

Having your NAME and ADDRESS on one side, and "Any Person returning these Keys will be suitably rewarded," upon the other side.

A LIBERAL COMMISSION TO AGENTS.

(Maker of Name, Letter, and Figure Punches, Registration Marks, &c.) [247

53, *LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

WALTER SPURRIER AND CO. A LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS

Always ready for selection. The full Discount less than the Retail Prices.

TEA AND COFFEE POTS AND SERVICES,
SARDINE BOXES, SPOONS AND FORKS,
WAITERS, DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, FISH-EATING KNIVES, FISH CARVERS,
CRUET FRAMES, SPIRIT FRAMES, CUPS,
TANKARDS, BISCUIT BOXES, SHERRY AND
BISCUIT STANDS, NUTCRACKS, &c., &c.

Show Room and Manufactory—
53, LIONEL STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [248

PRESENTATION BIBLES.

PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, AND HYMNALS,
IN CHOICE AND ELEGANT BINDINGS.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR TESTIMONIALS

SCHOOL PRIZES, SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS,
AND
CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS,
For Variety and Cheapness unsurpassed.

THE EDUCATIONAL TRADING COMPANY,
LIMITED.
29 *and* 30, *UNION ST., BIRMINGHAM.*
94] JOHN KEMPSTER, Manager.

WHEELER & WILSON,
IMPROVED NEW PATENT SILENT WORKING
SEWING MACHINES.

Office and Sales Room of the Company—
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, STEPHENSON PLACE,
BIRMINGHAM.

N.B.—We have no Agents in Birmingham. [138

METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATED STOCK.

Interest at £3 10s. per Cent. per Annum.

LOAN OF £2,500,000 (STERLING.)

(Authorised by Her Majesty's Government.)

The METROPOLITAN BOARD of WORKS GIVE NOTICE that they will be prepared to RECEIVE on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, sealed TENDERS for a LOAN of £2,500,000 (Sterling), on Security of Stock to be created under the provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament (32 and 33 Vic., c. 102).

The Stock is to bear Interest at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. per annum, payable quarterly at the Bank of England (dividend warrants being transmitted by post, if desired) in January, April, July, and October, on the same days on which the Government dividends are payable, and will be redeemed at par on the 6th of October, 1929, should the same not have been previously cancelled by purchase in the open market by the operation of the Redemption Fund referred to in the Act.

The books of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England, where all assignments and transfers will be made. Holders of this Stock will be able to take out Stock Certificates, transferable to Bearer, with Coupons attached, on payment of the stamp duty.

The primary security for the Loan is the power of the Board to rate the whole rateable property within the Metropolis, as defined by the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, the annual value of which now amounts to £18,710,635.

The limit of the Board's borrowing power, under the above-mentioned Act, is £10,500,000 sterling, of which the sum of £3,766,200, in respect of the Thames Embankments and the New Street from Blackfriars-bridge to the Mansion House, is specially secured on the Coal and Wine Duties, and on the Lands and other properties connected with these undertakings.

Parliament has directed the establishment of a special fund for paying the dividends on and for redeeming the principal of the Metropolitan Consolidated Stock within a period of sixty years from the date of its creation; and the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, under the before-mentioned Act of Parliament, have entire control over the Board's creation of Stock, and over the amount to be set aside each year out of the Board's Consolidated Rate to meet the payment of the dividends and to secure the repayment of the principal.

Tenders may be for the whole or any part (in even hundreds of Stock) of the said Loan, and must state what amount of money will be given for every £100 of the said Stock. Tenders at a price including fractions of a shilling other than sixpence will not be accepted. Tenders are to be delivered in, sealed, at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, before Two o'clock on THURSDAY, the 25th November, and the amount of Stock subscribed for must be written on the outside of the Tender

A deposit of Five per Cent. on the amount of Stock tendered for must be paid for at the same office at the time of delivery of the Tender, and parties tendering must be careful not to enclose the Deposit in the sealed Tender. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned: and in case of partial allotment, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the first instalment.

The dates at which the further payments on account of the said Loan will be required are as follows:—

On Wednesday, the 1st of December, 1869, so much of the amount tendered and accepted as when added to the Deposit paid will leave Eighty Pounds for each Hundred Pounds of Stock.
On Thursday, the 6th of January, 1870, £20 per cent.,
On Tuesday, the 1st of February, 1870, £20 per cent.,
On Wednesday, the 6th of April, 1870, £20 per cent.,
On Wednesday, the 6th of July, 1870, £20 per cent.;

but parties who desire it may, at the date of any instalment, pay up in full, and a discount at the rate of two per cent. per annum will be allowed. In case of default in the payment of any instalment at its proper date, the deposit and instalments previously paid will be liable to forfeiture.

Interest on the total nominal amount of the Stock (calculated from the 6th January, 1870) will be payable on the 6th of April following.

Before proceeding to open the Tenders, the Board will, with the approval of her Majesty's Treasury, fix the minimum price, below which no Tender will be accepted: and in the event of an amount of Loan in excess of £2,500,000 (Sterling) being offered above such minimum price, the Tenders at the lowest price accepted will be subject to a pro rata diminution.

Scrip Certificates, to Bearer, with Coupons attached, for the dividends payable on 6th April and 6th July, 1870, will be issued in exchange for the provisional receipts. The Stock will be inscribed in the Bank books on and after the 6th July, 1870.

No tender will be received unless upon a printed form, which must not be enclosed in an envelope.

Printed Forms will be furnished at this Office, and at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England.

(By order)
JOHN POLLARD, Clerk of the Board.
Metropolitan Board of Works,
Spring-gardens, 12th November, 1869.

THE TWO MAGNIFICENT PICTURES,
PAINTED BY FREDERICK GOODALL, ESQ., R.A.,
Illustrating Separate Periods in the Life of
"MARY, THE MOTHER OF OUR SAVIOUR."
ON VIEW AT
MR. THRUPP'S GALLERY,
66, NEW-STRET, BIRMINGHAM. [271

ROYAL BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

THE AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY
IS NOW OPEN DAILY,
from Ten till Six o'clock, and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 till 10 o'clock.
Admission, Sixpence. Season Tickets, 2s. 6d.
Catalogues, 6d.
November 1, 1869. [144

BUENOS AYRES GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE.—Translation.—We, the undersigned, at the request of Messrs. Jas. C. Thompson and Co., certify that the Iron Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Son, London, of which these gentlemen are agents, were exposed for several hours to the fire that took place in the offices of the National Government on the evening of the 26th instant; that in our presence they were easily opened with their respective keys: that the moneys and important documents they contained were found in perfect order; and that these safes are now in use in the National Treasury Office.—Buenos Ayres, 31st July, 1867.

(Signeo) J. M. DRAGO, Treasurer of the National Government.
JOSE TOMAS ROJO.
JUAN M. ALVAREZ.

A true copy.—A. M. Bell.

A large assortment of these SAFES may be inspected, and lists of prices obtained, at CHUBB and SON'S, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 68, Cross-street, Manchester; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; and Horseley Fields, Wolverhampton. [182

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL, LEAMINGTON, Mr. JOHN H. HAWLEY, Principal, (author of "Senior English Composition," "Junior English Composition," "A First Book of English Grammar," &c.,) assisted by four resident Classical, French, and other Masters. Drilling by a Drill Sergeant. Mr. Hawley's Pupils have taken first and second class Certificates at the Oxford Middle Class Examinations; have been successful in the Civil Service and the Preliminary Law Examinations; and have obtained Government Prizes for Drawing. A good Cricket Field and Swimming Baths near the School.—Terms moderate, and inclusive if preferred. Numerous references in Birmingham and the neighbourhood. Prospectuses on application. [103

EDGBASTON LEAFLET DEPOT,
101, MORVILLE STREET.

The following are ready.—Post free on receipt of Stamps.

Beautiful Snow.—4d. per doz.
Somebody's Darling.—4d. per doz.
Mother.—4d. per doz.
A day at a Time.—4d. per doz.
The Little Hero: a Tale of the Atlantic.—6d. per doz.
Lines to a Departed Mother: written by a Prisoner in Nottingham Gaol.—6d. per doz.
The Dying Frail One's Appeal.—4d. per doz.
Why should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud!—4d. per doz.
Rock me to sleep, Mother.—4d. per doz.
Dies Iræ (Day of Wrath).—4d. per doz.
God: a Poem.—4d. per doz.
Evening prayer.—4d. per doz.
I've lately had some Money.—4d. per doz.

With numerous others, all printed on fine tinted paper. [246

Nearly ready, small 8vo, extra cloth, illustrated, price 3s. 6d.

KINGSDOWN LODGE. By E. J. WORBOISE.

See list of books uniform with above.

Nearly ready, foolscap 8vo, neat cloth, with illustration, price 1s. 6d.

DAYS AT MILLGATE; or, Lame Johnnie's Holiday. By ISOBEL.

Uniform with "Days at Millgate."

THE LOST CHILDREN; or, a Night's Adventure. A Tale for the Young. By J. H. NICHOLSON.

LONDON: E. MARLBOROUGH & CO.,
AVE MARIA LANE, E.C. [194

THE BEDFORD TIMES and BEDFORDSHIRE INDEPENDENT. Established 1845. A first-class Conservative Journal, extensively circulated throughout Bedfordshire and the adjoining Counties, being a very excellent medium for Advertising. Price, 3d. unstamped; 4d. stamped. Published every Saturday and Tuesday, by C. F. Timacus, at his publishing office, 90, High Street, Bedford. [241

THE WESTON-SUPER-MARE GAZETTE, CLEVEDON JOURNAL, AND EAST SOMERSET ADVERTISER, the Conservative Journal of the district. Advertisements inserted at moderate charges.
Offices: High Street, Weston-Super-Mare. [233

LEICESTER.—The *only Daily Paper* in the county is the *LEICESTER DAILY MAIL.* Best and cheapest Advertising Medium. All letters to be sent to T. W. R. Lee, Proprietor, Granby Yard, Rutland-street, Leicester. [68

Now ready, Crown 8vo., price One Shilling,

THE STOWE-BYRON CONTROVERSY: A Review of All that has been Written and Said upon the Subject. By the EDITOR of "ONCE A WEEK." London: COOPER and Co., 81, Fleet Street. Birmingham: J. GUEST, 52, Bull Street. [126

MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS wishing to push business in the Counties of
HERTFORD, BEDFORD, AND CAMBRIDGE,
Should advertise in the
HERTS and *BEDS EXPRESS,*
Which has a larger circulation than any other County Paper in the District.
Proprietor—T. H. CHANCE,
(Formerly Editor of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette.*)
[250

THE BUILDING NEWS.

A Weekly Illustrated Record of the Progress of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Engineering, Metropolitan Improvements, and Sanitary Reform.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

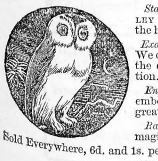
Published every FRIDAY, at 31, TAVISTOCK STREET, LONDON, W.C. [236

THE CHELTENHAM CHRONICLE: a first-class Family Newspaper, Published every Tuesday Morning, price 3d., circulates through the Counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, and South Wales.—Proprietor, Henry J. Cochrane, 27, Clarence Street, Cheltenham. [245

Monthly. Price One Shilling. Post Free 13 Stamps.

LE BEAU MONDE.—First-class Magazine of Parisian Fashions, with four beautifully-coloured Plates and a sheet of Embroidery and Patterns. Full account of the Drama, Music, and Fine Arts for the Month. Yearly Subscription 12s., post free from the Office: 1, Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.; W. KENT & Co., Paternoster Row, and all Booksellers. 149

A LIST OF 440 NEWSPAPERS that have recommended MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S RENOWNED PENS to their Readers will be found in *St. James's Magazine* for November.



Standard.—"THE WAVERLEY will prove a Treasure in the hands of rapid writers."

Examiner.—"THE OWL.—We can vouch personally for the excellence of this invention."

Engineer.—"THE PICKWICK embodies an improvement of great value."

Railway Gazette.—"There is magic about these pens."

Sold Everywhere, 6d. and 1s. per Box.—1s. 2d. by Post.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON,
23 *to* 33, *BLAIR STREET, EDINBURGH,*
(Established 1770).

Agents—MILLINGTON & HUTTON, LONDON.
[249

CANNOCK CHASE COAL,
CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Anglesey Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery.

PRICES LOADED INTO BOATS.

DEEP COAL	10s. 6d.	per ton.
YARD or HOUSEHOLD COAL	10s. 0d.	,,
SHALLOW (one way)	8s. 0d.	,,
HARD COAL	7s. 0d.	,,
SLACK	4s. 0d.	,,

CANNEL GAS COAL.

Illuminating power of Gas in standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

For prices to other Railway Stations, including rate, apply to

[23] JOHN N. BROWN,
Union Passage, Birmingham.

WINTER OVERCOATS, 14s. 6d.
—in— —all—
WINTER OVERCOATS, 20s.
—every— —well—
WINTER OVERCOATS, 25s.
—material— —made—
WINTER OVERCOATS, 30s.
—damped— —and—
WINTER OVERCOATS, 35s.
—and— —fashionably—
WINTER OVERCOATS, 40s.
—shrunk.— —cut.—

NATIONAL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
50, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [256

W. F. THOMAS AND CO.'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, £3 15s.

SEWING MACHINES FOR TAILORS.

SEWING MACHINES FOR BOOTMAKERS. IMPROVED MACHINES FOR FLOWERING.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SHIRT AND COLLAR MAKERS.

SEWING MACHINES FOR DRESS AND MANTLE MAKERS.

WAX THREAD MACHINES FOR SADDLERS.

BUTTON HOLE MACHINES FOR CLOTH AND LINEN.

⁂ ALL LOCK STITCH, work alike on both sides.

TWO-THREAD MACHINES, ON TABLE COMPLETE, 50s.—Catalogues and Samples Post Free.

W. F. THOMAS & Co., the Original Patentees, 1 and 2, Cheapside; Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London; and 54, Union-passage, Birmingham.

AGENTS WANTED. [262

WILLCOX AND GIBBS SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

TRIAL
BEFORE
PURCHASE

MACHINES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Machines on Hire.
T. S. TONGUE,
Sole Agent,
29, *UNION PASSAGE,*
BIRMINGHAM. [221

SEWING MACHINES UNEQUALLED.

The LOCK STITCH. 6 Guineas.
The ALBERTA ditto, 6½ ,,
The EXCELSIOR, 6 ,,

HAND MACHINES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Price, from 35s. Lists Free.

WHIGHT AND MANN,
143, *HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.*
[184

LAMPS.

EVANS AND MATTHEWS
Have now on View their New Stock of
FRENCH MODERATOR AND PETROLEUM LAMPS,
Which comprises all the new Designs and Patterns of the Season.

EVANS AND MATTHEWS,
(LATE E. SHAW,)
LAMP IMPORTERS AND OIL MERCHANTS,
80, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
ESTABLISHED 1784. [77

PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

MR. H. J. WHITLOCK,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
11, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[50

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

FROM PHŒNIX SAWING, PLANING, AND MOULDING MILLS,
SNOW HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

You can purchase Architraves, Door, Base, Cornice, and Bolection Mouldings, in great variety; Sash and Angle Beads, Angle Hollows, Parting Laths, Cappings, Greenhouse Bars, Rafters, and Sash Bars, to any size; Dadoes, Skirtings, Match Boarding, and Flooring, &c.

W. GREEN AND SON,
TIMBER DEALERS.

You can obtain Line Posts, Dahlia and Flower Sticks Forcing Frames, Trellis Laths, Cut Nails and Brads, &c.
N.B.—For Cash ⅜ by 7 best White Flooring prepared, at 12s. per square.
All orders executed upon the shortest notice. [124

QUADRANT, TOP OF WORCESTER STREET.

E. G. CAPON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
India-rubber Goods,
WATERPROOF COATS (Men's Sizes), 7s. 6d.
DOUBLE TEXTURE DRIVING COATS, 25s.

All Articles for Machinery and Engineering Purposes.
[269

HANDSOME PRESENTS SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

MONOGRAMS (Incomparable). — Unique Designs. Five quires of Thick Note and 100 Thick Envelopes (high flap), stamped in four rich colours in any two or three initials for 5s. Specimens, one stamp. No charge for die.—J. Macmichael, Heraldic Stationer to Her Majesty the Queen, 207, King's Road, London, S.W. [217

FINE ARTS. — Noblemen and gentlemen wishing their Oil Paintings Cleaned, Restored, or Valued, should consult Mr. A. W. SHARP, 7, York Terrace, York Road, Upper Holloway, London, who will also be glad to give his experienced advice in the Purchase of Pictures. Instruction in Landscape and Marine Painting. Terms, according to distance from London. [150

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

THIS PAPER will be Delivered in any Part of Birmingham if ordered of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SONS, 33, Union Street. [18

HAIRCUTTING, DRESSING, AND SHAMPOOING, 6d. LADIES, 1s. 6d. By first-class *Men*, in the largest and best-fitted SALOONS in the three Kingdoms. A delightful operation, concluding with streams of warm, tepid, and cold water, at PROFESSOR STEELE'S, (Opposite the Railway Station,) NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [70

ALFRED WOOD,
Orchard Terrace,
BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Agent for Price and Giles's Elastic Self-Acting Cask Tilt.
[222

BIRMINGHAM.

THE NEW
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
(Snow Hill Station.)

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and conomical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—*The Field*, July 31. [75

REGENT HOTEL, LEAMINGTON.—Replete with every accommodation, being a first-class Family and Hunting Establishment. Flys meet every train and omnibus to and from the G. W. and L. & N. W. Railway Station. Families supplied with first-class Wines and Spirits at reasonable prices. Posting. L. BISHOP, *Proprietor.* [62

THE ST. JAMES' LUNCHEON STORES, 105, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM, five Doors from the New Midland Bank. Chops, Steaks, &c. at five minutes' notice. Choice Foreign Wines and Cigars, Burton Ales and Dublin Stout. T. HANSON; and at the CORNER STORES, UNION PASSAGE. [2

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

RED HORSE HOTEL. Known to Americans as "Washington Irving's" Hotel. Proprietor W. Lowry. [53

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

MR. S. J. PARKER,
SURGEON DENTIST, ATTENDS DAILY,
17, *BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.*

ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the best quality and construction fixed without the slightest pain, operations being unnecessary. The most nervous person can be supplied without fear of pain or inconvenience.
[81

JOHN HUBAND AND CO.,
WHOLESALE HABERDASHERS,
21A, UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
[224

SHAKESPEARE.—Visitors to STRATFORD are invited to inspect the curious and invaluable Authentic Relics of the Immortal Poet, removed from his birthplace, together with the first visitors, book commencing in 1812, at Mrs. JAMES's, High Street, Stratford-on-Avon. [54

CURTIS & CURTIS,
TAILORS,
Juvenile Department—
29, BULL STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

OVERCOATS FROM 10s.

[176

Out this day, price 1s., by post for 13 Stamps.

IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH. — STAMMERING and STUTTERING, their Causes and Cure. By ABBOTTS SMITH, M.D., Physician to the North London Consumption Hospital, &c.

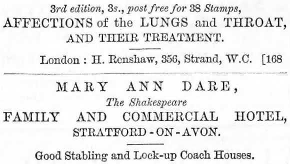
3rd edition, 3s., post free for 38 Stamps,

AFFECTIONS of the LUNGS and THROAT, AND THEIR TREATMENT.

London: H. Renshaw, 356, Strand, W.C. [168

MARY ANN DARE,
The Shakespeare
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Good Stabling and Lock-up Coach Houses.
Cars, Phætons, &c. [102



PROTECTION FROM FIRE
BRYANT & MAY'S
TRADE MARK
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX
TRADE MARK
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST
DANGEROUS IMITATIONS

[141

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.

Principal Depôt: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.
Works: 121, Great Charles Street.
Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.

The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [66

BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.

W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.

BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6s. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 stamps. [72

CHRISTMAS.

GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER OF
"THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS."

ORIGINAL AND HIGH-CLASS DRAWINGS
By Eltze, Lawson, Bowers, Buckman, Woods, Green,
And other Eminent Artists.

ORIGINAL TALES, SKETCHES, AND RHYMES,
By Blanchard Jerrold, Harry Lemon,
Joseph Hatton, Walter Maynard, Stuart Harrison,
J. C. Tildesley, Edward Legge,
And other Popular Writers.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST CHRISTMAS PUBLICATION EVER ISSUED.

Price, with Ordinary Weekly Number of 16 pages, containing the current Illustrations of the week, Sixpence.

Order at the News Agents, or at
108, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

BRINGING IN CHRISTMAS.—See ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS, Christmas Number. December 18.

THE SONG OF THE FORGE. — With Music and Pianoforte Accompaniment. A new and original Song. By the author of "Homeward Bound," "The Children," &c. ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS. Christmas Number. December 18.

THE OLD LIFE BOAT.—Full Page Picture. See ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS. Christmas Number. December 18. Order at once.

SNOWBALLING. — Picture by Woods. Christmas Number. ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

BEACONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Picture by Buckman. Christmas Number ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

A CHRISTMAS MEET by Bowers; Christmas Eve in the Country; Snapdragon; Twelfth Night. Pictures by the Best Artists. See Christmas Number ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS. December 18. The Cheapest and Best Christmas Present.

ADVERTISERS desiring that their announcements should appear in the Christmas Number should secure space early. Only a limited space set apart for advertisements.

TERMS of Subscription to THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS. Stamped Copies forwarded by Post for a year, 17s. 6d. Unstamped Copies, 13s.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS will be a Pictorial Record of the Midland Counties. Important Works are in Preparation.

THE PUBLISHERS HAVE NOW READY,
Price 2s. 6d.
A
CLOTH READING CASE
FOR
"THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS."

SUBSCRIBERS AND THE TRADE CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE *PUBLISHING OFFICE.*

TO DECORATIVE PAINTERS, &c.—A Decorator, being about to retire, is willing to furnish to Painters a series of 18 STENCIL DESIGNS suitable for ceilings, panels, and a variety of other purposes, for 24 stamps.—Address, T. S. N., 17, Water-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. [139

ELEGANT PRESENTS.

The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.

JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull St., Birmingham.
[170

WILLIAM WOODWARD, GENERAL STEREOTYPER AND ELECTROTYPER, Back of 12, NEW MEETING STREET, (Opposite Bull Street), BIRMINGHAM.
[42
All Orders executed in the first style of workmanship.

FOR THE WINTER SEASON. A large and varied selection of Hot-Air Stoves, for Shops, Offices, or Halls, at from 10s. to £10. The celebrated Terra Cotta Gas Stove (entirely free from smoke or smell), and other Gas Stoves, at reduced prices, at Crichley, Wilde, and Co.'s Show Rooms, 5½, 6, and 6½, Cannon-street. Works—Coventry Road. [202

INDIGESTION REMOVED. — MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, POWDER, LOZENGES, and GLOBULES, the successful and popular remedies adopted by the Medical profession for Indigestion. Sold in bottles and boxes, from 2s., with full directions, by Thomas Morson & Son, 31, 33, and 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, and by all Pharmaceutical Chemists. Caution.—See name on each bottle. [205

IN the Spring months CHRISTIAN'S Preparation SARSA TARAXACUM (Dandelion combined with Sarsaparilla) is recommended with confidence as one of the most efficient restoratives hitherto produced. As an alterative, tonic, and purifier of the blood it is invaluable. For langour, inactivity of the liver, weak digestion, flatulence, spasms, general debility, boils and skin diseases, it has been employed with the greatest success, where other medicines have been unavailing. It is not objectionable to the palate, but of a most agreeable flavour. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and 10s. 6d. each. There is a considerable advantage in purchasing the larger sizes.—Prepared only at CHRISTIAN'S Dispensing Establishment, New Street, Birmingham. [84

PIESSE & LUBIN,
Agents in every British Possession,
LABORATORY OF FLOWERS,
MITCHAM AND LONDON.

PIESSE & LUBIN
ATELIER DES FLEURS
WHITE ROSE, a most delicate odour.
FRANGIPANNI, an eternal perfume.
MAGNOLIA, natural as the flower.
OPOPONAX
The Flower King
AMBERGRIS, more rare than gold.
VIOLET and ORANGE, for Weddings.
KISS-ME-QUICK, always sweet.
Three Bottles in case, 7s.; Single Samples, 2s. 6d.
2, New Bond Street, London

[167

PEARLINA.

A NEW PREPARATION FROM THE FINEST GRAIN.

BY

BROWN AND POLSON.

REMARKS ON ITS DIETETIC VALUE.

It is undoubtedly true that the strength of a nation is the component strength of its individuals; and assuredly the health and strength of individuals are dependent more upon the quantity and quality of the food consumed by them than upon any other single condition. This remark, though true of all ages and circumstances of life, applies with especial force to the diet of early life. The boy, it is said, is the father of the man, and in one very important sense this is true, for if the boy be weakly, so will the man, and both are sure to be so if the food supplied to the former, and out of which the latter grows, be not of such quality as to develop not only animal heat and tissue, but tissue which is also strong and vigorous.

In very early life the greatest attention is necessary to ensure the proper maintenance of animal heat, for heat is almost life to an infant, and herein lies one of the great merits of our Corn Flour. But, as age advances, development follows, tissue is formed, and *strength* is required; then it is that something more is necessary as an article of diet, not in the place of heat-creating food, but as an addition to it, and that, too, of a kind to ensure, as far as may be, the proper development of all the tissues of the body in their due proportion and in vigorous health, Moreover, it is essentially necessary that the food supplied for this purpose be light, easy of digestion, and readily convertible; if it fails in either of these respects, nothing can make up for it, for digestion would be disturbed, and that would put the whole machine out of gear.

Now, we have the satisfaction of knowing upon scientific evidence, from the absolute laws of chemistry, and the unvarying testimony of the physiology of digestion, that in the new article of diet which we have manufactured, and to which we have given the name of *Pearlina*, we have produced a food which is capable of supplying all the elements of the tissues in the highest perfection. It is also in a form which can be digested with the greatest ease at a time when the body really requires such a food for its proper development, and yet is not able to bear the stronger animal foods.

Pearlina is rich in the nitrogenous or albuminous properties, and out of these, bone, muscle, and nerve are formed. It is not rich in merely starchy matter, and is not, therefore, intended to supplant other foods; but, when combined with milk, or taken alternately with Corn Flour, it supplies all that is essential to build up the fabric of the human body in a state of health and strength; and by thus varying the food a much better result is obtainable than by a more restricted diet, for a variety of feeding is really of greater moment than is commonly supposed, and ought not to be regarded merely as a question of taste. Tastes, as they are called, are often instincts which are pregnant with wisdom and truth.

In addition to its value in the dietary of children, *Pearlina* may be made most agreeable for the dinner table, either in the form of a light, easily-digested, but highly-nutritive pudding; or, mixed with a certain proportion of flour, it will be found greatly to improve the quality of pastry, making it not only easier of digestion, and therefore more readily assimilable, but at the same time more agreeable to the palate, and with absolutely greater nutritive power. The value, therefore, of this new article of diet is not limited to children, nor merely to invalids, but will be felt to be a boon to the community at large.

PEARLINA

IS SUPPLIED BY GROCERS, CORNDEALERS, &c.

RECIPES UPON EACH PACKAGE.

REEVES'S WARWICKSHIRE SAUCE.

This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
GEORGE FARMERY,
15, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
[237

CHRISTIAN'S TARAXACUM,
OR
DANDELION CHOCOLATE,
prepared from the juice of the dandelion root, combined with the finest chocolate. A most agreeable article of diet, invaluable to persons predisposed to affections of the liver, spasms, flatulency, biliary obstructions, weak digestion, or general debility.

CHRISTIAN'S,
New Street, Cannon Street, Birmingham. [40

SAMUEL PHILLIPS,

TRADE MARK
STERLING VALUE

MANUFACTURING FURRIER,
49, *NEW STREET (Corner of Temple Street),*
BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1798. [12

PERKS AND JONES,
TEA MERCHANTS,
MARKET HALL PASSAGE,
(Opposite the Market Hall,)
BULL RING, BIRMINGHAM,

Beg to call the special attention of Tea Dealers and large consumers of Tea to their well-selected stock of NEW SEASONS, which they guarantee for price and quality cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.

Parcels Carriage Paid to all Railway Stations. [178

THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN COMPANY, LIMITED,
58, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

The Directors beg to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Merchants of Birmingham and its vicinity, that they have appointed

MESSRS. DAVIS
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THEIR PRODUCTIONS IN THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT.
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
WILL ALWAYS BE
ON SALE AT THE ABOVE ADDRESS.
THE PATTERNS WILL COMPRISE ALL THE
NEWEST AND MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS,
And the Prices will be the same as at the Worcester Show Rooms.

Worcester, October, 1869. [218

PRIZE MEDALS.

GEORGE TOWNSEND & CO.,
GIVRY NEEDLE WORKS,
HUNT END, NEAR REDDITCH.
12, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C., AND 54, RUE REAUMUR, PARIS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REELS, SPRINGS, &C.,
FOR SEWING MACHINES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAND SEWING NEEDLES,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, MADE FROM THE BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.

NEEDLES MADE TO PATTERNS OR DRAWINGS.
Inventors of Stamping Sewing Machine Needles in 1851, and Patentees of the Treble-Groved Sewing Machine Needles.

MAKERS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

HAVRE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1868. JUROR'S REPORT:
"GEORGE TOWNSEND & Co., by the superiority and ingenuity of their Needles, Shuttles, Springs, and other Accessories, have largely contributed to the popularity of the Sewing Machine."
[56

DIVIDENDS 10 TO 20 PER CENT.
For Safe and Profitable Investments,
Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR *(Post Free).*
(THE NOVEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.)
It contains all the best-paying and safest Stock and Share Investments of the day.
SHAREHOLDERS, INVESTORS, TRUSTEES, CAPITALISTS,
Will find the above Investment Circular a safe, valuable, and reliable Guide.

Messrs. SHARP & CO., Stock and Share Brokers, 33, Poultry, London, E.C. (Established 1852).
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C. [197

NEW STREET and CANNON STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

THOMAS HOLROYD
IS NOW SHOWING AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AUTUMN JACKET CLOTHS,
Of German, French, and English Manufacture.

The POLARIAN, ABYSSINIAN, JERBOA, FUR SEAL, LAMBSKIN, NEWFOUNDLAND CURL, & EGYPTIAN CLOTHS,
Comprise the leading Novelties for the Season. [67

STAR TEA COMPANY
FOR GOOD BLACK, GREEN, OR
MIXED TEA, 2s. 6d. per lb.
74 B, WORCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [16

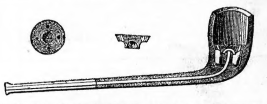
AWFUL WRECK OF THE HESPERIA,
BOUND TO SINGAPORE,
JUST SUNK IN THE THAMES.

20,000	Yards of 36in. Best White SHIRTING, slightly wet, to clear at once, 4½d. per yard.
20,000	Yards White 36in. CAMBRIC, 4½d., very fine.
40,000	Yards 33in. Brown CALICO, 2½d. per yard.
200	RAILWAY and CARRIAGE RUGS, 10s. 6d. each, worth 21s. each.
200	Pairs of BLANKETS, all Wool, 6s. 6d. the pair.
300	HEARTH RUGS, very serviceable, 5s. 6d. each.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE, AT
ORAM'S,
124, *BROAD STREET.* [183

M. J. ROTHSCHILD,
Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [161

TRADE MARK



UNDERHILL'S PIPE OF THE PERIOD.
Registered.

"All lovers of the fragrant weed will welcome this invention." *Vide* "Birmingham Gazette," June 10, 1869.

"It is quite a novelty in its way and possesses many exclusive improvements." *Vide* "Tobacco Trade Review," Aug. 14, 1869.

To be had Wholesale and Retail, in Meerschaum (finest quality) from 16s., in Briar 1s. each, best quality 1s. 6d., from JOHN UNDERHILL, Tobacconist, NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM. [29

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.
FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [163

THE COLUMBIA ENGINEERING WORKS,
TINDAL STREET, LADYWOOD,
BIRMINGHAM.

JOHN E. FINNEY, Manufacturer of every description of Steam Engines, Boilers, Boiler Mountings, Shafting, Pulleys, &c.,

Steam Hoisting Crabs and Cranes, & general Machinery.

Finney's celebrated 2½-horse horizontal Engines with vertical Boilers and Fittings complete £45.

Engines from 2½ to 20 horse power in Stock.
A first class 16-horse horizontal Engine ready for immediate delivery. Price £120 nett. [36

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. tin-lined packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS and Co., Homœopathic Chemists,
LONDON. [174

Printed by the Proprietors, HATTON and Co., at their Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*November* 27, 1869.